

President's Office

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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

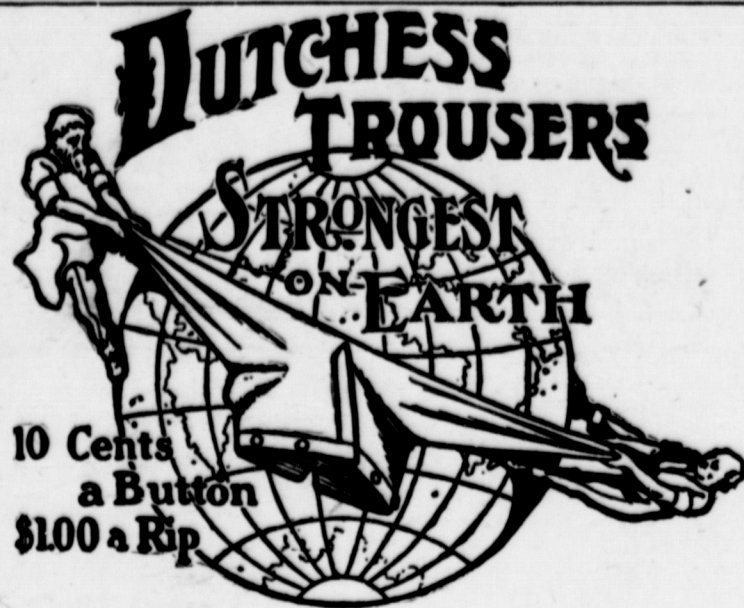
Vol. XIV.

Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 24, 1912

One Dollar a year.

No. 17



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a Button
\$1.00 a Rip

AT WAIST AND SEAM

Those two Strategic points in the Trousers plan are protected in **Dutchess Trousers** by a famous warranty. So Sure are the makers of the Dutchess that every button and stitch are doing their full duty that they offer to pay 10 Cents for every button which fails of its mission, or \$1.00 for a rip occurring within two months after purchase.

R. R. COYLE

BEREA,

KENTUCKY

TURN DOWN CAMPAIGN LIES

Excited people often exaggerate. And excited people often are taken in and deceived.

The present political campaign is working some people up into a frenzy, though a good many are keeping unusually quiet. The frenzied ones will start various "Scares" just before election. Let us not be disturbed or led to think wrongly of any good man who is toiling in the field of politics.

Roosevelt did some things he should not have done and we regret his present course, but we refuse to believe he has become a bad man.

We dare not trust the combination in which we find Woodrow Wilson, yet we will not give up our honest admiration of the man himself.

Wm. H. Taft has failed to accomplish all he desired for the public good, but he has probably established as much of permanent good as any recent president, and he will do much more in his second term.

Let us keep cool and turn down campaign lies.

WHAT THE INVOICE SHOWS

A very interesting bulletin has just been issued by the State Board of Health treating most largely of hook worm in Kentucky. We have only had time to look over the introduction but gather from it some significant facts:

Our Vital Statistics Law is being called "Kentucky's big family Bible" because it contains the records of all the births and deaths as well as the cause of the death. It is, therefore, the invoice book of the health of the people of the state and its showing is not a good one.

In the first place, in other states where such records are kept the annual death rate from consumption per one hundred thousand people is not above 160, but in Kentucky last year it was 225. That is, one funeral out of every six followed a case of consumption.

Again, the death rate from typhoid fever, according to the Census Bureau, is 23 out of every one hundred thousand, but in Kentucky it is 45.

These as well as hook worm, are filth and, therefore, preventable diseases, and death from either of these causes is unnecessary. And the Board of Health wisely asks, "What are you going to do about it? Are you willing, now that the facts are known, to let your own family, your neighbors, your friends or merely your fellow citizens continue to die prematurely from various germs or seed diseases which you know how to prevent?"

But do the people know how to prevent them? Yes, by sanitation, that is, cleanliness; by drinking pure water, by eating wholesome food temperately, by breathing pure air, by proper bathing, proper exercise, the extermination of flies and quitting the spitting habit.

It looks too easy doesn't it? Most people prefer the patent medicine bottle because it costs money, and demands no effort. They enjoy being duped.

The All Important Question.



Which party has kept this envelope filled?—Kansas City Journal.

A REPUBLICAN VOTE

APPROVES SPLENDID CHARACTER OF PRESIDENT AND EXPRESSES LOYALTY TO PRINCIPLES OF PARTY OF NOBLE ORIGIN

Question Before Voter

As the time for election draws near every man should decide for himself how he wishes his vote to count. May a good Providence save our country from a vote cast in thoughtlessness, in passion or in sentiment. May the returns register the genuine and sober choice of the American people. Let every man ask himself, "For what will my vote count?"

Question Before Republican Voter

For what will a Republican vote count as it slips from the hand into the ballot box in November? Let us see.

Approval of Tried Character

In the first place it will register a choice for a man who has long been in public service; a man who has carried every responsibility placed upon him with dignity, efficiency and conscientiousness; a man of extreme modesty but always faithful to the trust imposed on him; a man accustomed to hear all sides of a question and balance the merits, but in no sense weak or evasive of an issue; a man of high attainments, of wide experience in administration and of upright purposes; a man who has quietly but wisely carried on our government successfully, we all must admit; a man who is courageous in undertaking hard things and in enduring abuse with patience and dignity; in short a safe, common sense kind of a man in whose hands we may trust the ship of state to move

on without venturing too hastily on new and untried paths.

Registers Confidence in Party

In the second place a Republican vote will stand for confidence in a party which has for more than a quarter of a century, with intervals of intermission, served the people in carrying on the government. We have no reverential awe for a party as such. It is only the people's agent. But when it does the work well we are justified in a feeling of confidence and trust. Political parties are not easily made and unmade. They come into being for a reason and they continue if they have that in them which justifies their existence.

Party of Noble Origin

The Republican party was remarkable in its origin. Its long tenure of office has been due to the elements that joined to make it. Whatever of good there was in the old Whig party, the party of Washington, and Hamilton went into it. To this is due its leaning toward strong government, on a national basis, its zeal for American interests in world competitions. Whatever of good there was in the Democracy of Jefferson and Jackson went into it, for we must not forget that a large part of the progressive democracy was carried into the Republican party in the days of the war—blending the best of the Democratic and the Whig. Into the Republican party went the zeal and the fire of the

Continued on page five

MR. FARMER

Two Car Loads of Globe and Equity

FERTILIZER

For Fall sowing, just arrived.
Prices interesting and terms liberal.
See them before you buy.

CHRISMAN'S

"THE FURNITURE MAN"

COL. ROOSEVELT REACHES HOME

Stood the Journey well. Hopes to get back into Campaign.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1912.

Ex-President Roosevelt reached home this morning at 9:30, not passing through Oyster Bay, however, in order to avoid the excitement of a demonstration being prepared by friends in his home town.

"I am feeling just fine," said Mr. Roosevelt, addressing a small crowd that gathered to greet him at Sagamore Hill.

The President's train left Chicago, Monday morning, the trip being made without apparent injury to the distinguished patient. He was in bed most of the time but busy reading or dictating to his stenographers.

At various places enroute large crowds assembled at stations and in silence viewed his train.

The Doctor's bulletin, issued after his arrival at Sagamore Hill, states that he is in excellent condition.

He will probably be able to make a few more speeches before the campaign closes.

UNITED STATES NEWS

Death of Senator Heyburn—Treasurer Bliss Used as a Scape Goat—Desertions from the Moores—Red Sox Defeat the Giants—Degrading Both Races.

SENATOR HEYBURN DIES
Senator Weldon B. Heyburn of Idaho died in his apartments at Washington last Thursday. He had not been well since last March, when he collapsed after delivering a speech in the Senate on the Arbitration Treaties.

Senator Heyburn made himself conspicuous by his bitterness toward the South, and his denunciation of Southern war leaders.

BLISS BEARS THE BLAME
In the investigation of the 1904 Presidential Campaign funds before

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IN OUR OWN STATE

Beveridge Speaks for the Colonel—Wreck on the I. C.—Deatons to be Tried at Winchester—Lincoln Institute Dedicated—Great Religious Convention Adjourns.

BEVERIDGE REPRESENTS THE COLONEL

Former United States Senator, Albert J. Beveridge, Bull Moose candidate for Governor of Indiana, represented Col. Roosevelt at Louisville last Wednesday night.

Mr. Roosevelt was scheduled for a speech at the big rally at Phoenix Hill but was not able to attend owing to the wound he received from the would be assassin in Milwaukee, the Monday night, previous.

Mr. Beveridge brought a message from the Progressive candidate which he read at the beginning of his speech. A large audience greeted him and was captivated by his eloquence. His slogan was a clause from Mr. Roosevelt's message, "Not a man but a cause; not a personality but a principle." With these sentences as a kind of text he attempted to show that the Progressive Party is not a personal one man fight as the opponents of the party claim, but a fight for a principle.

BAD WRECK

A broken rail caused a serious wreck on the Illinois Central Railroad near Hopkinsville, Sunday. It is reported that fifty persons were seriously injured though no one killed, and the entire one hundred and eighty-one passengers badly shaken up. The train was a special carrying Woodmen of the World to attend a rally.

CHANGE OF VENUE

The Deatons and other defendants, charged with the assassination of former Sheriff Callahan of Breathitt County, will not be tried at Jackson, Ky., a change of venue to Clark County having been granted. A motion to grant bail was not allowed.

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THEY WILL PLEASE YOU

Some people that write us say that they enjoy everything in the paper. This is very pleasing. But each week we call attention to some special features that we want certain people to be sure to read.

This week we have a very opportune article by Prof. Montgomery on "Storing Fruits and Vegetables," and another, "Sheds for Stock." All our farmer readers should look these up.

And Prof. Lewis' articles are winning more and more attention—justly deserved attention. The one last week on "Simon Says" is not only applicable to teachers but to every one. The same thing can be said of this week's article "I am but one but I am one." This is a call to service.

The domestic science article is on the subject of "The Modern Kitchen." In it many useful suggestions will be found.

We had expected to publish three articles this week representing the three great political parties, but have only been able to crowd in one. And this week it is the turn of the Republicans, and Prof. Robertson makes a strong plea to the Republican voter, showing what his vote will mean. We think this article ought to appeal to people who have not voted with the Republicans. It is worth studying.

There are many kinds of love, as many kinds of light, And every kind of love makes a glory in the night. There's a love that stirs the heart, Whose that gives it rest, But the love that leads life upward is the noblest and best.
—Henry Van Dyke.

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WORLD NEWS

Peace Between Turkey and Italy—Typhoon Strikes Philippine Islands—Wireless Inventor Loses Eye—Helped to Drive Napoleon From Russia.

"FROM FRYING PAN INTO FIRE"

The peace terms between Turkey and Italy have been agreed upon and the war is ended—a war that had but little justification. But no sooner was Turkey relieved from apprehension from further attacks from the Italians than she had to face the combined armies of Montenegro, Servia, Bulgaria and Greece.

The progress of the new war will be found in other columns of this issue.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM

A destructive typhoon swept over the islands of Cebu and Leyte of the Philippine group, last Saturday, doing damage estimated at \$10,000,000, killing four hundred natives and destroying 2,500 buildings.

Crops are said to be wiped out and the Government has dispatched relief boats filled with food stuffs and medical supplies.

MARCONI LOSES EYE

Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, as the result of an injury from an automobile accident, Sept. 25th, had his right eye removed a few days ago, the optic nerve having been affected by the injury. The removal was necessary in order to preserve the other eye.

FOUGHT AGAINST NAPOLEON

The one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Borodino was recently celebrated in Russia. Napoleon was credited as the victor but in reality he was the loser.

It developed at the anniversary that eight men were present who claimed to have fought in the battle and their claims have been verified. These men must be nearly, if not quite, one hundred and twenty years old.

It is just one hundred years since our war with England, but there is certainly no survivor of that struggle or his name would be on our pension list. The last pensioner of that struggle died fifteen years ago. People seem to live longer in Russia than in America, notwithstanding the danger of Siberian exile and the promiscuous throwing of bombs.

OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT NORTHWEST

The wheat crop in the Northwest is so great that trouble is being experienced in getting sufficient help to thresh it. Urgent appeals have been sent out thru the country for farm helpers. The difficulty arises from the fact that laborers cannot be employed the entire year, work being promised for from forty to sixty days only. This, however, will give good opportunity to many who wish to visit the Northwest, with a prospect of locating, to make their expenses.

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

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Berea Publishing Co.

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J. P. Faulkner, Editor and Manager.

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Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for himself for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

MEMBER OF



KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

MANY THANKS

Two weeks ago we sent out letters to all our friends whose subscriptions were overdue, and, being unable to answer all personally who have replied, we think a word to them in our editorial columns is not amiss.

Once when in charge of a school and making a plea for gifts, the Editor, then the President of the school, wrote to some friends, who could not send money but who sent encouraging letters, that the letters were nearly as good as the money after all. And, when receiving these letters in response to our calls, we were made to realize how much better a dollar looks when it is accompanied by so many good wishes, as was the case with nearly every dollar received.

And our subscribers made us feel better in many ways. They remembered, no doubt, what our chief fear was on taking charge of The Citizen—that we would labor in the dark, never knowing just how our readers feel about the efforts that we are making to give a good paper. But these letters are of a nature more encouraging than we ever expected.

Thanks, many thanks.

UGLY HABITS

There is hardly anyone but that has fallen into some ugly habit, while many are afflicted with practically the whole category of disagreeable or ugly, if not bad habits.

Several years ago it was possible to find in homes and in schools a little book known as "Good Morals and Gentle Manners," but it is to be doubted if this book or any book that seeks to accomplish what it did is circulating very largely now, and so Americans are being classed as the least polite people in the world.

But it is not politeness merely that we wish to speak about, but ugly habits. In the first place there is the habit of constantly fingering one's mouth or twisting a mustache, if the person has not gotten over the mustache habit. And closely associated with this habit is the one of biting the finger nails—one by the way that seems to be as hard to break away from as the use of tobacco or the drinking of whiskey.

The writer has never seen a person afflicted with this habit, but he has wished to impress upon the sufferer the words of the Scotch poet, "Wad some power the giftie g'us To see ourselves as others see us."

An affliction that is quite as ugly, and possibly even more common, is also a closely related one,—that of fingering the nose. It is not too severe to say that this is exceedingly disgusting, and anyone who is ever thoughtful or careful, will not be guilty of it in company, at least. Might it not be said also that it is filthy.

HEALTHY PROTESTS

We are a long-suffering people, and it takes a good deal to arouse a protest at conditions that surround us.

Inquiries are going from mouth to mouth as to why promiscuous shooting is allowed upon the highways near Berea, and some times on the streets in various parts of the town at night, some times on successive nights and at intervals every few nights. We were told the other day of a certain part of the town that has been terrorized, the citizens being driven into their homes.

We have heard a number of people speak of this, and other offenses, and so far as they can see, no effort has been made to check it, and the common impression is that we pay enough taxes for protection, but we

are not getting proper returns for our money.

Protests are common also, possibly not to the proper ones, against the reckless driving of automobiles and motorcycles through the town. Some of these days some one will be killed and then we shall rise in our indignation and wrath. It would not be a bad idea if the present protests were sounded a little louder, and action taken now. It is said that there is an ordinance controlling the speed of motorcycles, but, so far as our informants know, no effort has been made to enforce it, while frequently machines are driven thru the main streets of the town at a speed of forty to fifty miles, and possibly a greater speed in some instances. A number of people have been annoyed at the recklessness of bicycle users, also. They frequently flip by on the side-walks and across the side-walks, before or behind pedestrians, not giving a warning, and making themselves nuisances generally.

The people who are protesting realize that the regulation of these things is not everybody's business. The public has chosen certain people for these services, and has delegated to them this work, and is paying them for it, and it is asking now, rather, quietly, to be sure, but will ask a little more loudly soon, if it does not get what it is paying for, that its servants get busy.

Extract from statement of Mr. Roosevelt, dated Nov. 8, 1904:

"On the 4th day of March next I shall have served three and one-half years, and this three and one-half years constitutes my first term. The wise custom which limits the president to two terms regards the substance and not the form. Under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination."

"What Washington would not take and Grant could not get no man shall have."

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY.

Can you name, offhand, the seven wonders of the ancient world that you knew so well as a schoolboy?

Try it. There were the Egyptian pyramids, the Colossus of Rhodes, the hanging gardens of Babylon, the temple of Diana at Ephesus, and—

Well, what's the odds? Those seven wonders were the work of slaves done under the lash, and millions mourned and died to make them possible.

When it comes to an enumeration of the wonders of the modern world—that's different. The modern world has not only seven, but seventy times seven, wonders, all of which put to shame the curios of the ancients.

Recently a scientific magazine asked 1,000 eminent scholars and scientists of the whole world to select the seven modern wonders.

This was the result: Among the 700 answers wireless telegraphy comes first with 244 votes; next the telephone, with 186 votes; then radium, 165; antiseptics and antitoxin, 140; spectrum analysis, 126; the X ray, 111; the Panama canal, 100.

Wonders indeed, but there are others. There's the electric light. Realize the worth of that discovery which has reduced crime, insured safety, banished ghosts, promoted order and social uplift.

Then note this fact: The wonders of the modern world have not wrought suffering, but have relieved pain and advanced the well being of the race. The antitoxin which saves one child from death by diphtheria is worth more than the pyramids.

And the greatest of these? It is not named at all. It is not of invention, great as that is. The greatest wonder of the modern world is a moral discovery. And that is—

The dawning consciousness of the brotherhood of man!

This age, which has built asylums and homes and refuges, and founded countless societies for practical charity this age, in the tendency of its thought and feeling, in the framing of its laws, in its demand for social welfare, is beginning the work of real Christianity—twenty centuries after it was founded.

This age is beginning to understand what the ancient world never could understand—that the most valuable thing in the universe is a man.

And our greatest inventions must be the instruments of this great discovery.

Appropriate Sign.

Minister—I've brought so many separated husbands and wives together that I regard myself as a clerical cobbler.

Deacon—That's so, parson. You ought to have a big sign.

Minister—What would you suggest? Deacon—Matrimonial Re-Pairing While You Wait.—Sattre.

JOHN WANAMAKER'S EPIGRAMS ON THE TARIFF.

"THE tearing down of the constitution and the tariff is like allowing a horde of enemies under the spell of a reckless leader to rip off the armor plate on our naval vessels."
"Nothing under heaven can stop the havoc of desperate fighters but a continent-wide rally of the Republican party."
"Taft and the top wave of prosperity, or destruction to industries," or "the whirligig administration of an unbalanced president."
"No new government ought to be permitted to check existing prosperity."
"The pleading of millions of American citizens from all over the land for work failed to stay the destroying hand of Cleveland and his free trade congress."
"An act (the Wilson tariff) that closed American workshops, that reduced American wages and degraded American manhood to want, misery and starvation."
"Do American farmers, American workmen, American manufacturers, American merchants desire a return to the Cleveland condition? If so, the way is open by the election of a free trade president and a free trade congress."
"I believe the Republican party can and will rightly revise the tariff."

LETTERS TO THE CITIZEN

Many Encouraging Responses to Our Recent Letters From Which a Few Are Selected

See How They Like The Paper

Berea, Ky., October 11, 1912.

Dear Editor:
I would not have The Citizen discontinued for anything. We got so much pleasure from it in our home when we were in Ohio, bringing the good news from our old home, I enjoy and read every page of it from the first to the last.

Yours very truly,
James K. Huff.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 10, 1912.

Dear Editor:
I never want my home to be without The Citizen and wish you all possible success in your efforts to make it a good paper. Excuse me for not writing sooner.

Very truly yours,
Maggie Hurley.

Appalachia, Va., Oct. 8, 1912.

Dear Editor:
As I am sending in my renewal I want to tell you how much I enjoy the paper. I cannot mention all the things that are of interest to me but here are a few: I think "Freckles" is a story that will stir the soul of any young ambitious man or woman to a nobler life. The Sunday School column is worth the price of the paper to any one, and the Teachers' Department is of great interest to me. I know that Prof. Lewis' suggestions are being carried out in many schools.

The frequent letters of President Frost are food for every mind that is awake religiously.

I am principal of a two room school with an enrollment of 150. We have a large Sunday School and need teachers very much. I should be glad if you could secure from Prof. Raine some suggestions as to how to get teachers and officers for the Sunday School.

Wishing Berea great success, hoping to be there myself in January, and with regards especially to all the Virginia students, I am,

Yours very truly,
J. Harl Tate.

Maulden, Ky., Oct. 12, 1912.

Dear Editor:
I am visiting home folks to-day, and one of the first things I found after arriving was a copy of this week's Citizen. It was a welcome surprise. It doesn't reach me at Eversole until Saturday. I was glad to find that the home folks are enjoying the many good things to be found in its columns, and so I am sending my renewal for my subscription at Eversole as I find that the remittance sent some time ago has been applied to my subscription here.

I haven't read the first number yet of the new story, but I am sure that, if it is as interesting as "Freckles," I shall enjoy it very much. I read "Freckles" with great interest and pronounce it a fine story.

Trusting that you may have as good success in the future as in the past, I am,

Yours truly,
Raymond Davidson.

Summer, Nebr., Oct. 16, 1912.

Dear Citizen:
Enclosed you will find remittance for which advance my subscription a year. I thank you very much for sending the paper after my time had expired for we could not get along without it.

We enjoyed the story, "Freckles," very much.

Best Carpenter.

Duluth, Ky., Oct. 14, 1912.

Dear Editor:
We would feel lost without The Citizen. I like the stories and many other things that I find in it. I wish you success in your great work.

Very truly yours,
Mary Turner.

Tremont, Ill., Oct. 11, 1912.

Editor of The Citizen,

Berea, Ky.

Dear Sir:
I enclose remittance for the renewal of my subscription for one year. Please excuse my delay.

While I am not personally acquainted

with any one in Berea I appreciate the weekly visits of The Citizen and am interested in the paper for the good work it must be doing among the mountain people, of whom I am one.

I am always glad to own Kentucky as my home. Although I have been away from the state the greater part of the past twenty years I still think of Kentucky as my real home and hope to spend my last days there.

Wishing The Citizen the abundant success it justly merits, I am,

Yours truly,
James Shepherd.

Fariston, Ky., Oct. 11, 1912.

Dear Mr. Faulkner:
I would not do without The Citizen at all and I mean to have it, wherever I am. It is the best paper I ever read. It is a help to my school too. And everyone reads it where I board, and likes it.

Yours very truly,
Robert L. Spence.

Index, Ky

Dear Editor:
I have been a little lax with my subscription, but henceforth I shall try to live up to your requirements. I haven't time to praise all the good things your paper contains but I do wish to say this—one can't help but admire the high standard you have set for yourself in journalism and I confidently expect that you will succeed and be appreciated.

I have missed Berea and my Berea friends a great deal during the last year. I have not forgotten her spirit and never shall. I believe in her great mission and I want to help in carrying it out. I have now in my office one of the travelling libraries from which I lend books to school children and others that are desirous of reading.

The county is planning to build a consolidated graded school near here, and I expect it to be the means of great advancement in our community.

With all good wishes that a letter can convey, I am,

Faithfully yours,
H. L. Henry.

Kansas, O., Oct. 10, 1912.

Dear Editor:
Thank you for your reminder and I enclose renewal. I can't afford to do without your paper for several reasons. One is, that reading the mountain correspondence is not only like getting a letter from home but like getting several letters from different localities and counties. I love the mountain people because I am one of them.

I have much to be thankful for, and one thing is, that I first saw the real light of true Christianity thru a dear minister that was brought up under the teaching of old Brother Fee in Berea College. This, teaching, with some light from other sources, was the means of my conversion from a life of sin and shame, in Jackson County, Aug. 1901. God bless the work at Berea.

Your true friend,
C. S. Wyatt.

Demorest, Ga., Oct. 9, 1912.

Dear Mr. Faulkner:
You may expect to hear from me in about two weeks with a remittance for two years' subscription to The Citizen.

I appreciate the paper and find it very good indeed.

Yours truly,
Ellen M. Click.

We can insure against fire and guard against thieves but there is no protection against the tongue of a gossip.

"Life is a leaf of paper white
On which each one of us may write,
His word or two, and then comes night."

The deafest people are those that have ears and will not hear.

Censure is the tax a man must pay for publicity.

He who receives a good turn should never forget it; he who does one should never remember it.—Charrow.

ELIZABETH

Girls' moods are hard to understand. You never know how to take them. Now a fellow knows when a thing is funny and so he laughs. If a girl would never take a joke it wouldn't be so bad, for then you'd know where you were, but when they find something exasperatingly funny at one time and then get angry at something just as funny, or funnier, at another time, it keeps you guessing.

I know a girl who is always losing things. Her faculty in that direction amounts to genius. In four days last week she separated herself from three gloves, two pins, one pocket book, thirteen handkerchiefs and an overshoe. She tells all her friends that they must help cure her of the habit. I tried to help her.

We were going to a dance. We were late; that is, Elizabeth was late. I call her Elizabeth only when I write or think of her, for you have to know a girl a long time these days before you can call her comfortably by her first name to her face. I had been entertaining her father, who I knew would rather read the evening paper, for a full half hour before she fluttered into the library in her evening clothes and from there out into the carriage, all in a tremendous hurry. I picked up one of her long gloves as I followed and silently put it into my pocket.

We were nearly at our hostess' before she discovered her glove was missing. "Oh, oh," she said. "The next time I lose anything I want to be punished terribly for it."

"I should say an evening with one glove off and one glove on would be quite punishment enough," I replied.

"How did you know it was my glove?"

"It was the only thing that you didn't have fastened on."

"Perhaps I've dropped it in the carriage," she suggested.

We looked, but it wasn't there. "I was in a similar fix once myself," said I, soothingly. "I just kept my hands in my pockets all evening."

"I have no pockets," said Elizabeth. "And you are laughing at my trouble, which is unkind."

"Or you might wear your muff on that arm," I suggested. "A little warm while dancing, perhaps, but—"

"Pray be serious. What shall I do?" Elizabeth held out her arms. On one stretched a long white glove, on the other stretched nothing.

I considered the situation. "You might have an accident," I said. "Accident?" Elizabeth looked puzzled.

I collected handkerchiefs from my pockets. A fellow never goes to a dance with less than three. "Shall I bind you up?" I asked.

Elizabeth saw the point. "I think it would better be a dreadful scald," she said, as she held out her arm.

I wrapped my handkerchiefs around her wrist and made them look like a bandage. The bandage was certainly too bulky to pull a glove over before I got through. I enjoyed the work. One likes to get as near as possible to Elizabeth.

Elizabeth was appreciative. "I shall always come to you in difficulties after this," she said.

It was after the third dance that I began to need my handkerchiefs. In the heart of a sympathetic group Elizabeth was relating the circumstances of her dreadful scald. She had been called upon to tell the story so often that she was really getting bored. People are glad of excuses that keep them near Elizabeth.

I approached the group and drew Elizabeth's glove from my pocket. "I beg pardon," said I, innocently. "Am I interrupting?" I happened to be interrupting Sammy Blair's expressions of sympathy. "I should like to exchange this glove for two of my handkerchiefs."

No one seemed to enjoy the situation more than Elizabeth. The only one who didn't laugh at all when Elizabeth's wrist was unveiled was Sammy, and he was feeling rather silly.

Well, I thought it was a splendid piece of humor and that it would have such a good effect on Elizabeth in making her more careful. Besides, she enjoyed it so much, as was clear by the way she laughed. But on our way home she gave me an awful wiggling about it and said I had induced her to tell an untruth and then had exposed her untruthfulness! What do you think of that?

Say, I was grilled to a turn. Yes, that's what I got for trying to give Elizabeth a memory lesson for her own good. I'm afraid Sammy Blair's going to get some benefit out of this before Elizabeth gets over being angry.—Chicago News.

The Bulge on Him.

Rastus—For the love of heben, Sambo, what fer you got you-all's pants turned wrong side before-mos? Sambo—Sh! Don't talk so loud. You see, I's invited to a swell reception to-night, and I's gettin' de bulge out'n de knees.—Success Magazine.

Economy.

Stern Pa—Er—Katharine, when you and that young man are married, do you think you can economize in the furniture line?

Katharine—I think so, pa. We are making one chair do for both now.—Chicago Daily News.

Temperance

(Conducted by the National Women's Christian Temperance Union.)

FARMER IS ULTIMATE LOSER

For All the Mischief Wrought by Saloons Country People Must Foot Heaviest Portion.

The great argument used for licensing the saloon is that a revenue is thus secured to lessen taxation. It is said, "License money will build sidewalks, support schools, and do many other things which otherwise would have to be paid for directly out of the pockets of the tax-payers."

License money does not decrease your taxes one cent; but the saloons do increase your taxes enormously. You are not taxed to build sidewalks, light the streets, or to do any of the things it is claimed license money does for the town. But you are taxed, and that right heavily, to pay the county's bills for courts, jails, poor-houses, care of the insane, and things like that. The land you own pays the bulk of the county taxes.

The poor-house and farm are just outside the city limits and you flattered when the state authorities report it the best institution of the kind in the state. Well, you may, for you are back of that institution, so far as money goes; for the taxes you pay, in large measure, sustain it. But its physician, himself a drinking-man, not a temperance fanatic, reports again and again, to your supervisors that at least three-fourths of its inmates come there through the drinking habit, either in themselves or others.

The case in a nutshell is this: If there is any good coming from license—which we deny—the city gets it; while for all the mischief the saloons work, the farmers foot the heaviest part of the bills.

Infinitely beyond any money consideration are the dangers that the licensed saloons of the town dig for the unwary feet of your boys. From lack of familiarity with the enticements of the saloon, farmer boys are more liable than city boys, to fall victims to its snares.

LIQUOR CLOUDS ONE'S BRAIN

"Temperate" Use of Intoxicants is Apt to Be Productive of Queer Fancies and Fallacies.

It is a well known fact that when alcohol enters the body, one of the first organs to feel its influence is the organ of the mind, the brain. The perceptive faculty is beclouded, the reason dethroned, and the moderate drinker never knows the exact moment when the sceptre passes into the hand of the arch-deceiver. In fact, such is the illusive nature of strong drink that the drinker often imagines that a "proper and legitimate" use of the same stimulates and sharpens the intellect. We find among the friends and supporters of the liquor traffic very few total abstainers. The moderate drinker, on the other hand, is found characterizing liquor as a necessary evil and apologizing for the saloon as the poor man's club, which goes to prove that even a "temperate" use of intoxicants is apt to be productive of queer fancies and dangerous fallacies in the mind of even a good lawyer, an able editor or an eminent clergyman.

The Evil of the Saloon.

An American social reform journal has this to say of the evil of the licensed liquor traffic:

"It is not chiefly that the saloon is a political evil, not chiefly that drunkenness is abhorrent, not chiefly that it interferes with work and business, not altogether, that it makes so much misery for so many, but that at last we are seeing that the saloon and intemperance are the enemies of souls that have infinite worth and are destroyers of bodies that have cost such care. We are at last seeing how utterly illogical, even imbecile, it is to spend thousands of dollars on schools and churches to produce fine souls and thousands of dollars of sanitary cities and streets and houses and safeguards to grow a healthy young man, and even to spend thousands more to restore criminals to manhood, and then to allow on any corner an institution which destroys both body and soul."

Columbia Makes Unique Record.

Records of all kinds have been claimed by steamships coming into port, remarks a Chicago paper, but none more strange than the boast of the "Columbia," of the Anchor Line, which recently completed a trip from Glasgow to New York, without having sold a drink during the entire voyage. Although there was liquor provided, not a drop was purchased, for every one of the passengers was a total abstainer.

The Peace of God.

Sickness is discouraging and is hard to bear. But we should remember that the doing of the will of God is always the noblest, holiest thing we can do any hour, however hard it may be for us. If we are called to suffer, let us suffer patiently and sweetly. Under all our sharp trials let us keep in our hearts the peace of God. Under the snows of suffering, let us cherish the fairest, gentlest growths of spiritual life. The outward man may indeed decay, but the inward man will be renewed day by day.

Short Sermons FOR A Sunday Half-Hour

THEME: EXHALTATION OF HUMILITY.

BY THE REV. JOHN STAPLETON.

Text: Luke xviii:14. "He that humbleth himself shall be exalted."

With these words before us let us again acknowledge Jesus as Master Teacher. Cryptic in utterance, paradoxical in meaning, He is vital ever. Given a lesson which man needs, Jesus' method of imparting it was unique. He startled and challenged the attention of His hearers, aroused their interrogations, and through the mental doorway thus opened of their own hands, marshaled the truth and the great God-fact was theirs.

At a glance this seems to be a careless and improvident way of imparting life lessons. To wrap up a germ-thought in such language that from the speech-busk nothing can at first be determined as to its content would seemingly endanger the reception of the content, but to any who would thus impugn Jesus' pedagogy, answer can be made that His class in the kingdom's philosophy graduated with honors. He found them children and left them men, and when He gave them His benediction it was to masters in Israel He gave it; masters to whom He intrusted the teaching of the way to all nations. The humble had become exalted.

In His kingdom mourners are blessed, children are oftentimes wiser than sages, two milites, making a farthing, are more than millions. He told them that as God looked on life one lost sheep was more valuable than ninety and nine saved ones; that a dissolute Samaritan woman was as precious as the whole temple hierarchy, that the seven-worded prayer of repentance from a Publican, outweighed all Pharisaical eloquence, and that the one inspiration, which alone could furnish a new theme commensurate in majesty and power and sweetness for the music of heaven, or produce a new throb of joy in the hearts of the angels of heaven, was the trembling, broken prayer for forgiveness from a child who had lost the home-way.

He changed their viewpoint one to the other. He told them to rejoice when they were persecuted, to be glad when they were reviled. He told them to pick out their worst enemy and love Him the most, to choose the poorest beggar and invite him to be the dinner guest, to give any and all things to any and all people who asked, to save by serving, to get by giving, to be greatest by being least.

He puzzled them by prophecy of His own death. He was to die, yet live, be crucified yet crowned and the third Golgotha cross of His agony and shame was in the ages to come the first step on the great world stairs leading up to His throne, from whence, glorious and omnipotent, He should draw all men unto Himself. These were dark sayings and difficult for the understanding.

In the light of history, however, we find these paradoxes are all startlingly true. Jesus becomes the revealer of God's way of working not alone in the future by way of prophecy, but also in the past by way of interpretation. How else explain David the singer as triumphing over black-brooding Saul, the slayer? Parallel them—Moses the shepherd and Rameses the monarch; Daniel the slave and Belshazzar the prince—which is the most truly exalted? How do you account for the luminous brightness of Peter's name and Paul's new name as contrasted with the bloody tarnish of a Grecian world-conqueror's record or a Roman emperor's tablet—and this after nineteen centuries? Which is the most coveted name, Christ or Pilate, Paul or Festus, John or Herod? No fantasies—these wondrous thought-compelling words of Jesus—history attests to their truth. "He hath put down princes from their thrones; and hath exalted them of low degree. The hungry hath He filled with good things and the rich hath He sent empty away. He hath revealed unto babes His glory and in the darkness of their ignorance hath He kept the wise and prudent."

In spite of the seeming complexity of these truth-transformations there is a key by which they may be understood. Truth is simple because it is elemental, and all these sayings find their common denominator in one principle. This principle is given in both our text and subject. Granting it as a premise and all other teaching of Jesus becomes sequential. It is that in God's kingdom the humble, self-denying, the most helpful to His work and spirit is in the most direct line of promotion by the King. Whether Christ is telling the young man to sell all his goods or discussing with Nicodemus the necessity of a changed life, or scoring Peter's protest against His own Calvary sacrifice, or washing the feet of the disciples in the upper room, this sermon is being preached throughout it all. To be something in God's eyes, you must be nothing in your own. He that is humble shall be exalted.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR OCTOBER 27.

WANDERINGS IN DECAPOLIS.

LESSON TEXT—Mark 7:31-37.
GOLDEN TEXT—"He hath done all things well: He maketh even the deaf to hear and the dumb to speak."—Mark 7:37 R. V.

Last week we saw our Lord in the region of Tyre and Sidon dealing with the Syrophenician woman. In v. 31 (R. V.) we now see him journeying back towards the Sea of Galilee through the border of that section containing ten cities, for that is what the word Decapolis means.

I. JESUS THE HEALER (vv. 31-37). Jesus had gone north seeking rest but he "could not be hid," and now upon his return he continues to meet these sad cases which need healing, and who are brought to him by their intensely interested friends. Jesus does not need beseeching. He whose heart was touched with compassion is ready to hear the faintest cry.

This first section is rich with suggestions. Jesus takes the man apart suggesting the necessity for individual personal dealing with God. Men are not saved en masse but as separate individuals, it could not be otherwise and have a man retain his personality. To work any cure for our sins Jesus demands our individual attention. Then Jesus placed his fingers in the man's ears; suggesting the added emphasis that we must come into personal contact with God if we would be healed. We may stop to reason (Isa. 1:18) with him but our sins, that be as scarlet, will not be removed unless we come by personal, individual, experience under the blood, (Eph. 1:7).

"His blood avails for all our race,
His blood avails for me."

Moistening the man's tongue with his own saliva suggests that the source of healing is to be in Jesus' own person. Our salvation is not in the words he spoke, nor the life he lived, but the life he gave (Heb. 9:12-14).

Fellowship With God.

Jesus also looked to heaven, indicating that we must continue in fellowship with God, and also indicating his own fellowship with the father. Jesus sighed over the wreck of sin. The son of man came to bear our sorrows and to share our griefs. (Isa. 63:9). Attention has been called to the sighs and the tears of Jesus. If our prayers were more accompanied by tears and heartfelt sighs they would be more powerful. (cf. Romans 8:26). It is equally true that if our sighing were accompanied by more prayers we would accomplish more in his kingdom.

After these preliminary and suggestive acts Jesus spoke the one word "Ephphatha"—Be opened—and deaf ears were opened to words of praise and counsel and to the cry of distress. Loosed was the man's tongue to speak his word of personal testimony and to witness for his healer. Read Isaiah 32:14 and 35:4, 5.

II. JESUS THE PROVIDER (vv. 1-10, cf. Matt. 15:32-38).

The tremendous stir Jesus caused is graphically suggested by Mark in verse one of this section. From far and near they had gathered and now at the end of the third day their small supply of food is exhausted. We are told by John (6:26, 27) why they had followed him, still they were deeply interested in him and considered him to be a prophet (John 6:14). Nevertheless Jesus was moved with a compassion then, even as now he is moved when he beholds us in our unworthiness.

No Hunger Too Great.

The compassion of Jesus is a very active principle, it does not consist of sighs and lamentations, or of investigations and condemnation of conditions. His compassion causes him to act. But the disciples are aghast at his suggestion that he feed this multitude of "about four thousand." "Whence shall one be able to fill these men with bread?" (R. V.)? On the other occasion Jesus had asked Philip, who lived in the near-by town of Bethsaida, where they might find bread; but now they are in a desert place. It may seem strange for the disciples to ask such a question. He had fed a larger number with smaller resources.

After taking stock (v. 5) Jesus commands the people to sit down. He received their seven loaves (v. 6) and broke and gave, first to the disciples, and through them to the people. Such as they had, first given to him, responding to his touch, was enough and to spare (v. 8). When we give him our all he will bless, multiply and use.

Our Golden Text (v. 37) is suggestive of a wide application in teaching this lesson. We have in this lesson two incidents as illustrations. In both we can see those principles that govern his life and ministry, viz., unvarying loyalty to God and unwavering compassion for poor, weak humanity. As has already been suggested, we also see that the methods of Jesus varied, according to the individual need and always with the unswerving purpose of glorifying God. The same lesson of careful conservation of what remained is taught as in the case of the feeding of the five thousand.

OUR TEACHERS' DEPARTMENT

Edited by Prof. Charles D. Lewis

I Am But One, But I Am One

The motto given above was one that probably had much to do with the life of wonderful beauty and unselfishness for which all the world loves and honors the memory of Frances E. Willard. It is so beneficial an attitude of mind that I wish to spend a little time this week pointing out to my teacher friends over the country its importance to them.

That "I am but one" is very true in the case of the rural teacher but it need not in the least produce the feeling that nothing can be done. You are ONE is a greater fact than the other, and should be kept in the foreground all the time. Not to the extent of making one an egotist, of course, for nothing will cripple the power of an individual for doing good so surely and thoroughly as the very mistaken idea that, in being "One," he is the "Only One."

The rural communities the country over are in the greatest need of Leaders, and that is only another name for those who recognize the fact that they are "One" in the world.

To quote from the little poem in the Fourth reader that has so much that is fine in it, is there, where you live,

"A Cause that needs assistance,"
"A wrong that needs resistance,"
"A future in the distance,"

to which you should give the energy and ability and influence of your life?

Of course, as every one knows, there are plenty of "wrongs" and "causes," and the brightest futures, all of which need YOU and need you badly.

I trust that, since last week, you have thought much about quitting the game of "Simon Says," and that you have already started the game of "Right and Reason." Let me point out some of the most important plays that can be made in the new game.

First, you are to change the attitude of mind on the part of your children toward the farm as a home and a place for building up a future of success, happiness and honor, if you are to live up to the full measure of your duty.

What do I mean by this? I mean that at the present time the schools are helping with all their might in the work of skimming the best boys and girls from the country communities and sending them to the towns and cities, or into "Professional or business life" in the country. Whatever is done, the most ambitious and capable young people are planning to get away from the farm. If you have any boys or girls in the seventh or eighth grades, ask them what their plans for life are. You should know, and be able to advise with them as to their future. I fear that you will find that about 90 per cent of them are continuing school because they are hoping and planning to get away from the farm. If you find that the case, set to work at once to stop it.

"Why and how?" you may say. Let me give you the reasons, for that is one of the greatest "causes," that needs assistance in the country today.

To begin with there is more room on the farm than in any other occupation. We hear the high cost of living discussed everywhere, and the best way to reduce it and at the same time increase the income of the farmer, is to teach our boys and girls to stay on the soil and make it produce more of that which is better, and then think and plan and cooperate in such a way as to get the most out of the things they have to market. Only yesterday I heard a hotel keeper in a Kentucky town say

that eggs were 25 cents a dozen, and that his boarders would have to quit eating them. Now at the same time there are a few hundred thousand hens within a few miles of that town which are eating, but not laying eggs, largely because they are receiving little or no care. What do those hens need to make them lay more eggs to furnish more money to the farm and more food for the workers in the towns and cities? One thing only. MORE BRAINS. Do not make a mistake, my dear reader. Not more Hen Brains, but more and better HUMAN BRAINS.

Long ago our fathers had to quit making wagons in the old shop at the cross roads, for in Louisville and South Bend and other places men were making wagons by means of Brains and they could no longer afford to make them by muscle. Mind you, I do not mean to say that the old wagon maker did not have brains in plenty, but he did not have them in the form of machines, and sales agents, and business methods, so he lost out. The same thing happened to the small shoemaker, and miller and is now crowding the small farmer and the small merchant to the point of failure.

The small merchant may go, but the small farmer must not for the sake of the farm home, and there is but one thing that will save him. That thing you, the teacher, can give if you will. It is Brains to farm with. I am not saying that the farmer does not have brains, but that he does not use them on his soil and crops and marketing. The children with the most active minds, the ones to whom books, and modern life, and all that twentieth century progress means have the strongest attraction, you, the rural teacher are helping to get behind a counter or a teacher's desk or on an office stool or a doctor's saddle.

You may say that you would like to do something to help along in this matter, but do not know what to do. This may be very true, so I will tell you how to make a start.

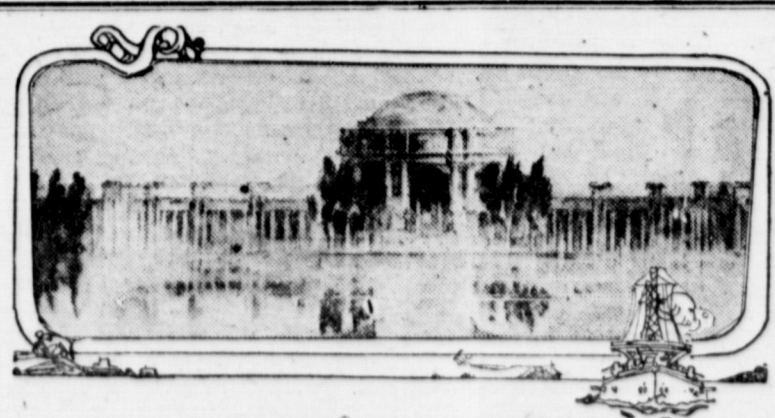
If you are to play baseball or tennis or croquet it would cost you from \$2 to \$10 to get an equipment. Can you in like manner spend a little to get the equipment to play "Right and Reason" in your community? (It costs nothing to play "Simon," of course.)

Here is your bill for supplies:
Nature Studies on the Farm, Keffer, American Book Co., Cincinnati, O. 40.
Stories of Country Life, Bradish, American Book Co., Cincinnati 40.
Principles of Agriculture, Goff and Mayne, American Book Co., Cincinnati 80.
Calfee's Rural Arithmetic, J. E. Calfee, Berea, Ky. 25.
Total \$1.85.

This is not so much as a good baseball and one glove would cost, and yet it is enough for you to turn the minds of a whole school, and thru them a whole neighborhood towards better things in agriculture.

You may think, my dear teacher, that this paper belongs in the Farmer's Department, but it does not. It is for you and you alone, for you are the one whose business it is to shape the mental attitudes of the boys and girls who grow up on the farm.

You are but one, but remember that you ARE one, and that if you WILL you can help greatly this "Cause that needs assistance," and help bring about the conditions that should exist in "The future in the distance."



FINE ARTS PALACE, PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

THE Fine Arts Palace will be one of the most beautiful structures in its architecture as well as in its location at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The building, 600 feet in length from north to south, will be semicircular in form and will have as its central motive a low dome arising from a unique base. Forming the foreground will be a great lagoon surrounded on three sides by a sunken garden, which will be designed in romantic Italian architecture. Here will be assembled the notable paintings of history.

Home Course In Domestic Science

X.—The Modern Kitchen

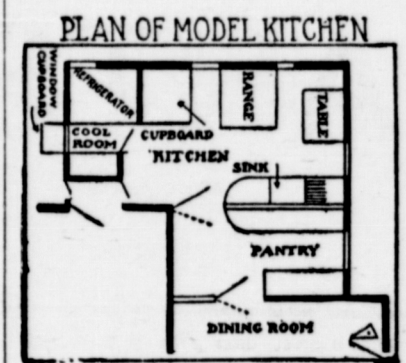
By EDITH G. CHARLTON,
In Charge of Domestic Economy, Iowa State College.

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CONSIDERING the importance of the kitchen to the rest of the home, it seems strange that it should very often be the least attractive room from every point of view in the house. We find it tucked off in some dark corner with little or no ventilation, its wall and floor covering dark and dingy and its equipment so meager it would be impossible to find any pleasure in working with them.

The kitchen is the workshop of the home. Its arrangement, pleasant or otherwise, very often gives the keynote of conditions in the home. My idea of a real kitchen is this: It should be as bright and cheery as any room in the house. I would much prefer a gloomy parlor than a dark, unpleasant kitchen. If possible I should have a north and east exposure. This would insure sunlight in the morning and a cool breeze on hot summer afternoons. Then I should be careful to have a good view from the kitchen window, something beautiful to look out upon, like a stately tree, a bit of green lawn or a trim vegetable garden. The outlook from kitchens in towns and cities is too often brick walls of adjoining buildings, untidy back yards or high board fences. From kitchens in the country we often look out upon an unsightly woodpile or barnyard filled with a clutter of old farm implements. With such daily views it is no wonder if the women, who must spend three-fourths of their time in the kitchen, have very little love for housework.

There should be at least two windows and, if possible, an outside door opposite one window in order to have good ventilation at all times. The kitchen should not be unnecessarily large, but its size will depend on the number of persons in the family and the amount of work that is to be done.



In it. Too much space between the different pieces of furniture necessitates too many unnecessary steps. A suitable moderate sized kitchen is about 12 by 14 feet.

The kitchen should be convenient to the dining room, either opening directly into it or, still better, having the pantry between the rooms. In the latter case there should be a cupboard with sliding doors opening into both kitchen and pantry for convenience in setting the table and removing dishes to the kitchen. The cut gives a plan of a convenient kitchen, showing position of windows and doors, also the larger pieces of furniture.

In this plan note the position of the refrigerator, which can be reached from the outside so that ice may be put into it without coming into the kitchen. There is also a window in the cool room to which a window cupboard can be attached. This room with its cupboard will take the place of the refrigerator in winter and may be used as a baking room in hot weather.

The sink, with draining board, is located on the side next the pantry. Sliding doors are arranged at the back so that dishes washed in the sink may be placed on the pantry shelves without going into the pantry itself. Another convenient feature in the arrangement of this kitchen is the position of windows between range and work table, giving good light and ventilation. If possible avoid having a door leading upstairs opening in the kitchen, because in such cases it is almost impossible to keep the odors of cooking from penetrating to the upstairs rooms.

Wall and Floor Covering.

The kitchen to be sanitary in every particular should be finished in some way that will permit of frequent washing. The best wall covering is the simplest and most easily cared for material that can be purchased. There is nothing better for this purpose than sanitas, a material similar to oilcloth. The first cost is a little more than paint or tiling, but when carefully applied it is more lasting. Sanitas is put on with paste in horizontal strips around the room. The edge of each piece must be pasted down securely, and care should be taken to avoid wrinkles. If a tablespoonful of molasses is added to each quart of paste it will stick more firmly.

The painted wall is suitable for kitchen and pantry provided a flat finish is given and a color used in preference to white. A glossy surface, particularly a white one, is hard on the eyes and becomes very monotonous. Wall paper is not a desirable covering for a kitchen wall because it absorbs moisture and odors and cannot be cleaned satisfactorily.

For the floor the best covering is linoleum. This to my mind is better than the polished floor, which is always slippery and is hard on the feet. Then there is the painted floor, which has both advantages and disadvantages, chief among the latter being not very durable qualities. The kitchen floor should not be covered with carpet, because that is unsanitary, neither should it be devoid of any covering and so require scrubbing. This is one of the items of work which should be eliminated from the housekeeper's schedule. The white sand floor, tables, etc., are attractive to the eye and a joy to a certain type of housekeeper, but they represent too much energy and labor to be included in modern methods. Floors should be covered with some material easily cleaned, and tables, sinks, shelves, etc., should be painted or covered with zinc, tile or oilcloth. The zinc table and the tile sink are a lasting pleasure and lessen work to such an extent that they soon more than pay for the initial cost.

Kitchen Furniture.
This should be simple, durable and adequate for the needs of the housekeeper. The kind and number of pieces will largely depend on the character of the home. But in every kitchen there should be a good range, at least one work table and a convenient sink supplied with running water and modern plumbing. These three articles should be near neighbors because they are so frequently used at the same time.

Whatever the fuel—coal, wood, gas or gasoline—it should be burned in a good range, one that is perfect in all its parts and equipped with a good baking oven. No part of the housefurnishing is more important than the kitchen stove and no piece of farm machinery, however necessary, should be bought by sacrificing the new stove. Since the preparation of food for the table is an absolute necessity in every home, the stove, whatever its style, should be as good as any part of the equipment of the entire establishment.

The work table should be high enough that the worker need not stand in an uncomfortable position while ironing or baking. Kitchen tables are made thirty inches high, which is not enough for a woman five feet six inches in height, and to bend over it, as she always must, results in an unnecessary weariness or backache. Either the low table should be set upon supports or a higher one should be ordered. The high stool is a simple piece of furniture which should be in every kitchen. It can be slipped under the work table when not in use and is a convenient seat while preparing vegetables, ironing and doing the numberless other tasks which can be performed sitting just as well as standing.

A clock is necessary in the kitchen, also a pair of strong scissors, a pin-cushion with pins and some coarse needles and thread, both white and black. These are constantly needed, and it makes unnecessary steps to be obliged to go to the living room for them. It is hardly possible to have too many drawers, shelves and cupboards, and yet these ought not to be used to encourage disorderliness. There is sometimes a temptation to hide away things in cupboards or drawers that would better be destroyed at once than have them add to the task of straightening up later on.

The modern kitchen may have other useful pieces of furniture in addition to the above, if there is money enough to provide them. Among these may be mentioned a water or electric motor or even a small one horsepower gasoline engine, any one of which will run the washing machine mangle, churn, cream separator and can be attached to the sewing machine. This little contrivance is not so expensive that it need be excluded from even moderate homes, considering the amount of work it will accomplish and the strength it will save. When a woman is obliged to do all her housework it ought certainly to be counted as one of the necessities. The kitchen cabinet with separate compartments for all kinds of groceries and supplies is sometimes preferred to the pantry. It is entirely a matter of personal preference which should be chosen, for both are most convenient. Reasonable care must, however, be taken not to leave groceries lying about loosely in the cabinet, for these will attract insects as well as mice. But the housekeeper endowed with even the most ordinary degree of order may easily avoid such a misfortune.

The electric or gasoline iron is a handy little appliance for making kitchen work lighter and is inexpensive when usefulness and labor saving qualities are balanced with dollars and cents. In the country, of course, the gasoline iron is generally the only one possible, but these have now been brought to a degree of perfection that makes them satisfactory.

The Use of the Kitchen.

One last important point to remember in furnishing a kitchen is that its real purpose is a workshop, not a living or dining room. A workshop should have its tools conveniently arranged within easy reach of the workman. All utensils and evidences of kitchen work should not be kept in other parts of the house or stowed away in obscure places in order that the room may be presentable when strangers come. The modern kitchen is not intended to fill the place of a reception room, and only in exceptional cases should it be used as a dining room.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

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DENTISTCITY PHONE 153
Office over Berea Bank & Trust Co.

DAN H. BRECK

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INSURANCEWill sign your bond.
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North Bound, Local

Knoxville 7:00 a. m. 10:55 p. m.
BEREA 1:07 p. m. 3:52 a. m.
Cincinnati 6:30 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

South Bound, Local

Cincinnati 6:30 a. m. 8:15 p. m.
BEREA 12:34 p. m. 12:33 a. m.
Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.

Express Train.

No. 32 will stop at Berea to take on passengers for Dayton, O., Richmond, Ind., Indianapolis, Ind., Columbus, O., and points beyond.

South Bound.

Cincinnati 8:00 a. m.
BEREA 11:55 a. m.

No. 33 will stop to take on passengers for Atlanta and points beyond.

North Bound

BEREA 4:46 p. m.
Cincinnati 8:37 p. m.

Look for the new price list of "eyes openers," from Welch's Advt.

Mr. Lee Hayes returned to his home in Fredericksburg, Ind., Sunday, after spending several weeks with relatives in Berea and Big Hill.

Keep your eyes open for Nov. 1st. at Welch's. (adv.)

Secretary Morton was in Richmond last Thursday.

It looks like everybody trades at Welch's. Advt.

Miss Dora Ely who teaches at Poyntown was at home, Saturday and Sunday.

You can get anything you want at Welch's Department Stores. Advt.

The Misses McWhorter entertained a number of their friends at their home on Prospect St., Saturday evening.

The members of the Masonic Lodge, together with those of the Rebecca Lodge, met in the Masonic Hall, Saturday, and enjoyed a fine supper together.

"Aladdin" is the name of the most excellent Patent Flour sold in Berea. Only at Holiday's, at 75 cents per sack, along with all their other good things to eat. (adv.)

Mr. Urnston H. Lewis left last Saturday for Glasco, Kansas, where he will be employed as a druggist.

Don't forget Nov. 1st. at Welch's. (adv.)

Mr. Kidd Richardson was in town at the first of the week.

"There's a difference"—then be sure and "Save it" by going to Welch's. Advt.

Dr. James King of London was in town last week visiting at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Scribba King.

Two houses and lots for sale. Houses new, well finished. Prices right. Apply to J. W. Hoskins, Berea, Ky. Advt.

The Misses Mary Catherine and Julia White from Richmond visited their cousin, Mrs. J. W. Stephens on Chestnut Street, Sunday.

It always pays to keep your eyes toward Welch's. (adv.)

Mr. Tom Terry of Jackson, Ky., was visiting in town for a few days last week.

be getting along as well as could be expected.

Miss M. M. Rogers of Boston, Mass., came to Berea last week as Head Nurse at the College Hospital.

Miss Katherine J. Ogilvie of Coshocton, O., who has been temporary head nurse at the hospital for the past few weeks, left for Louisville last Saturday.

Mr. Richard Randal of Pulaski County, graduate of the Normal class of 1911, is spending a few days among Berea friends this week.

Miss Bowersox, Dean of Women, gave a very forceful and interesting lecture to the young men at the Y. M. C. A. last Sunday evening at 6:30. The subject of the lecture was "Co-eds."

Miss Frances Smith, the traveling secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association for Kentucky and Tennessee, spent from Wednesday until Saturday in Berea, looking over the work of the Association here. She gave many helpful suggestions for the work.

She gave a very interesting talk to all the young women of the school at the Chapel hour last Thursday morning, and also spoke to the upper grade students in their Report meeting, Friday morning.

The subject of Dr. Raine's sermon, Sunday night, in the lower Chapel was "Salvation." Dr. Roberts preached in the upper Chapel on "Temptation."

Mr. Claude Anderson who has been employed in the South for some time by the U. S. Department of Agriculture returned to Berea last week and entered school.

What They Are Doing

The following list of names of former Berea students will serve to show something of the character of the work now being engaged in by them.

Hon. Ed Hogg, Booneville, Ky. State Senator, former Berea student.

C. E. Torrey, County Supt. of Lee County, Beattyville, Ky., former Berea student.

of the bonds issued. This shall be set aside each year and put on interest for the purpose of creating a sinking fund to pay the face of the bonds in twenty years.

J. L. Gay, Mayor.

Wm. Gilmore Best, Clerk.

Y.M.C.A. NOTES

The Y. M. C. A. sent out its first deputation or extension team on Saturday, Oct. 12th, when Dwight Willett, Jesse Baird and Henry Lichtwardt went to Wildie, Sunday morning. Mr. Willett preached, and Mr. Lichtwardt spoke on Sunday School work. In the afternoon Mr. Baird lectured on Agriculture. A second team expects to go to Scafford Cane, Saturday next, to hold several services.

Just to give an idea of how the Y. M. C. A. men are helping in the surrounding communities, last Sunday two men went to Whites Station, two to Narrow Gap, three to Silver Creek, one to Blue Lick, one to Richmond and two to Harts Settlement. Sunday Schools were conducted, talks made, and sermons preached at those various places.

There are now ten men of the Association giving their time to the new Boy Scout work in Berea. With the cooperation of the town people something worth while should result. The boys are to meet this week on Saturday, Oct. 26, on Lincoln field for drill in marching and signaling. Dr. Craig, the Scout Commissioner, and the Y. M. C. A. men are doing their best to make the movement a success and the cooperation of parents is needed in this work which is backed by the leading men of the town.

Anti-Saloon League Sunday

Next Sunday the cause of the Anti-Saloon League will be presented in Berea by Rev. Norman A. Palmer, the state Secretary.

Mr. Palmer will speak at the Union church at 11 a. m. and at united Chapel at 7:30 p. m. He will present matters of interest to all citizens of Kentucky. Be sure to hear him.

Chestnut's Whole Wheat Flour

Have you tried it? It fills a long felt want. It is made from choice selected grain only. Whether in bread, gems or cereal, it is one of nature's most wholesome and nourishing foods. For your health's sake you ought to use it. At Palace Meat Market and Grocery.

FALL LYCEUM COURSE

Opens FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25 with the great reader and impersonator,

ELIAS DAY

"The Laughing Number"

Two other splendid numbers will come later, making, in all THE BEST COURSE EVER GIVEN IN BERE A

The later attractions are:

THE ORPHEAN QUARTET, Nov. 7

Vocal quartet, Horn quartet, Variety music, Readings.

NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Dec. 11.

One of the greatest lecturers in America today.

NO ONE IN BERE A CAN AFFORD TO MISS IT

Season Tickets Only 50 cents.

On sale at Welch's, The Berea Drug Store, and the Co-op Store.

New Pastor to Preach

The M. E. Church the pulpit of which the former pastor, Rev. V. T. Willis has been filling as a supply since Conference, the Bishop failing to secure a pastor at that time, has now secured a pastor in the person of the Rev. O. C. Haas of Mt. Vernon, Ind.

Mr. Haas will preach his first sermon in the Church, Sunday night, at 7:00 o'clock.

The public is cordially invited.

The Rev. Willis asked for the superannuate relation at the Conference and his request was granted. He expects to make Berea his home this year.

REPUBLICAN SPEAKING

Republican speaking is announced for the following times and places:

Big Hill, Friday evening, 1 p. m.
Bohtown, Friday night, Oct. 25th.
Edenton, Saturday evening, 1 p. m., Oct. 26th.

Round Hill, Saturday night, Oct. 26th.

Mt. Nebo, Monday night, Oct. 28th.

Baldwin, Monday night, Oct. 28th.

Ruthton, Colored School House, Monday night, Oct. 28th.

Dreyfus, Thursday night, Oct. 31st.

Berea, Saturday evening, 1 p. m., November 2nd.

Richmond Court House, Monday, Court Day, Nov. 4.

It STARTS at WELCH'S Nov. 1st

Mrs. Peckham and little children were visiting her parents in Kirksville from Saturday until Monday.

Mr. J. P. Bicknell returned from a business trip to Russell Springs last week.

The largest line of stoves ever shown in Berea now on exhibition at Welch's. (adv.)

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Bingham were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Smith in Richmond, Sunday.

Something is about to be started at Welch's. You know a start up there means a sure finish. (adv.)

Mr. Crockett Ely is visiting home and friends here this week.

Mr. Chas. Cliff, who is now employed in the Mt. Jackson Sanitarium, in Indianapolis, Ind., spent a day in Berea, last week.

The biggest \$ in the world is the one spent at Welch's. Advt.

Miss Lillian W. Bicknell spent Saturday with her sister, Estella, at Richmond.

It's no difference what kind of stove you want, you can get it at Welch's. Advt.

Dr. Cornelius, Mrs. Nannie Davis, and Mrs. Laura Jones attended the funeral, Sunday, of Mr. Chas. Azbill of Richmond. Mr. Azbill returned home from the west a few months ago with tuberculosis of the bone. A limb was amputated in hope of saving his life, but too late.

Leather shoes at Welch's keep you out of the mire. Advt.

The biggest deal ever pulled off in Berea will start at Welch's Nov. 1st. (adv.)

FIRE, FIRE, insure your property against loss by fire with H. C. Woolf, successor to W. H. Porter, Berea, Ky.

Mr. James M. Early, a former Berea student, is located in North Manchester, Ind. Mr. Early is an architect and is doing a good business. The following declaration is copied from his business card: "It is my business to save people money when they build. It will therefore pay you to see me when you begin to think of building."

Miss Nannie Johnson who has been teaching school at Livingston this fall came home sick last Friday. Dr. Cowley was called and upon examination it was found that she had appendicitis. She was immediately taken to the hospital and underwent a serious operation at twelve o'clock. Miss Johnson is reported to be improving.

COLLEGE ITEMS

Miss Margaret Parks, graduate in the Home Science Course, class 1912, was shopping in Berea, Monday. Miss Parks is now teaching Domestic Science at McKee, Ky.

Mr. A. L. Golden has returned to the Boarding Hall as chief cook.

Mrs. Chas. Lindsey who underwent a very serious operation at the hospital, Monday night, is reported to

Joel Cox, Pine Ridge, Ky., Wolfe County, former student, now teaching.

J. F. Arnold, Beattyville, Ky. Business man, former Berea student. Visited Berea, Oct. 1912.

Shaler Holbrook, Frozen Creek, Ky. Former Berea student. Sends students to Berea.

Leonard H. Ballard, former Berea student, teaching at Valley View.

Ed Chaney, former Berea student, merchant at Valley View.

G. W. Griffin, former Academy student at Berea, is now station agent at Lily, Ky.

Miss Pearl Anderson, former Berea student, is now Mrs. E. L. Barnes, living at 562 Vine St., Paris, Ky., where her husband has employment on the railroad.

We hope to give additional lists at intervals.

CITY ORDINANCE

The City of Berea ordains that an election to be held at the regular November election, '12, for the purpose of taking the sense of the qualified voters of the City as to whether the City Council shall be empowered to issue bonds in the name of said City to the amount of sixteen thousand dollars (\$16,000) for the purpose of constructing a system of water works for the said City.

2. That said bonds shall be of one thousand (\$1,000) denomination and payable in twenty years and bear not more than 6 per cent interest from date of issue payable annually.

3. That said Council shall annually levy a tax sufficient to pay the interest not exceeding 6 per cent on the face of said bonds.

4. That said City shall levy a tax of 4 per cent annually of the face

TRIPLE BIRTHDAY PARTY

An occasion to which a few favored ones look forward each year is a birthday celebration in honor of Miss Welsh, Miss Orr and Miss Raymond. The three birthdays come near together and as Miss Welsh is the one between, her natal day was the one chosen for the observance, which is beginning to take on the dignity of an annual event.

Last Thursday evening it was celebrated with more than the usual amount of pleasure. The invitations led all to believe that they were to dine at Boone Tavern so they were surprised by being conducted to the charming home of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, where a delightful and elaborate course dinner was served.

The table arrangement was beautiful, the center piece being a large birthday cake, which was decorated with flowers and foliage, and around which were grouped lighted candles.

After dinner several toasts prepared for the occasion were given by Mr. Taylor, and later all were treated to a second surprise. The girls belonging to Miss Welsh's German classes, wished to congratulate her, marched down in a body singing German songs. Upon receiving an invitation to enter they did so, and grouping themselves upon the floor before the open fire they made a charming picture. After much merriment Mr. Taylor played, all sang, and when the guests took a reluctant departure they voted Mr. and Mrs. Taylor prince and princess among entertainers and left sincere thanks for an unusually happy evening. The dinner guests included Miss Bowersox, Miss Hill, Miss Morrow, Miss Smith and Miss Cameron.

PALACE MEAT MARKET AND GROCERY

All kinds of fresh and cured meats and lard.
Fish, Oysters and Poultry in Season.
All kinds of Staple and Fancy Groceries.

PROMPT DELIVERY

U. B. ROBERTS, Prop.

Coyle Building, Main St. Phone 57.

Football Game

The second football game of the series that is scheduled for the fall was played last Monday on the Athletic field, at 2 p. m., between the College and the Vocational, Foundation and Normal teams. The College team received the ball and the first touch down was made in two and one half minutes. The Vocational, Foundation and Normal team seemed to be outclassed in almost every particular, however, in the last half they held the College team to only one touchdown. The final score was 33 to 6 in favor of the College team.

Revival Meetings

There will be a series of meetings to begin at the Baptist church, the first Sunday in November, conducted by the Rev. C. S. Ellis of Latonia, Ky. The public is cordially invited.

NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of W. F. Lewis, deceased, are hereby notified to present same to me, properly verified, at the Berea National Bank on or before the fifteenth day of November, 1912, or same will be barred. Berea, Ky., Oct. 5, 1912.

J. L. Gay, Admr.

GOOD HORSE FOR SALE CHEAP

All round work and buggy horse for sale at a bargain if taken at once.—M. L. Spink. (adv.)

\$50.00 TO \$100.00 A MONTH For your spare time—Experience not needed. Want an active man in this locality. To introduce us to your friends. We pay largest cash benefits when sick, injured, and at death, for smallest cost. Free insurance and Cash-Bonus offer to first applicant from this place. Write quick for particulars. THE I-L-U 835, Covington, Ky.

EXTRA SPECIAL

In order to make room for the best selected line of Holiday Goods ever shown at

THE RACKET STORE

A Special Sale will be held beginning

FRIDAY, OCT. 25th, and continuing until FRIDAY, NOV. 1st

Following are a few of the items to be found at this Special Sale

Genuine star cut tumblers - 10c each
Thin lead blown tumblers - 5c each
Good crystal glass tumblers 6 for - 25c
Japanese cups and saucers 6 for - 90c
Regular 40c fancy plates - 25c each
Genuine cut glass, Pansy design Sherbets 10c each

WALK-OVER

The Shoe for You

WHY
Walk-Overs?

Dull Button "Dope"

Come in and get properly fitted—prices are comfortable too

HAYES & GOTT

"The Quality Store"

BEREA, KENTUCKY

OUR BOYS and GIRLS

ELEPHANT NURSE.

Wonderful Faithfulness and Fidelity of the Great Creature.

One year when my husband was at a station in Bengal, says a writer, his work kept him out nearly all day and, being ill, I used to lie for hours in a long garden chair on the veranda, too weak to read or to enjoy any more exciting amusement than my eyes supplied to me.

We had three elephants for our tents and baggage, and one used to feed from my hands every day, and seemed as gentle as any dog or cat.

One of our government chaprasis was particularly devoted to her, and invariably shared his meal of fruit or flour-cakes with his dumb friend. On



Gracefully Waved It Over the Slumbering Child.

a particularly hot day, the chaprasi, to my surprise, placed his little child of six months at the elephant's feet, warning her expressively that the infant was in her charge, and was to be cared for till his return.

I was an eye-witness of her wonderful sagacity. Large banana-trees and fig-trees grew around, and, to my surprise, the elephant broke off one of the former's spreading leaves, held it like a fan in her trunk, and from time to time gracefully waved it over the slumbering child, whether to temper the heat of the atmosphere or to keep off flies, I am unable to say. The gentle way in which she moved her feet over the child, and across to each side, astonished me. I sent for a white loaf and some oranges, and calling her by name (she was never chained), tried in vain to tempt her to my side on the low veranda. Nothing would induce her to leave her charge.

The warm air and the monotonous wave of the swinging fan overpowered me with drowsiness, to which I yielded; and, after a sleep of some duration, I was awakened by quiet, subdued snorts beside me. To my surprise, I found that the chaprasi had just returned to his offspring, and that the elephant stood near the veranda beside me, patiently waiting and gently asking for the tempting dainties so bravely withstood for more than two hours.

An Old Tale.

There runs an old tale, 'Tis as sad as a wail! A tale which we all must condone, Of old Mother Hubbard Who went to the cupboard To get her poor doggie a bone.



But 'twas gossiped about That the food was all out And no bone to the dog could she give; So no one ever knew How the poor creatures managed to live.

It may possibly be That some neighbor did see The straits of old Mother Hubbard, And in pity did take, Not a bone, but a steak, To supply the poor empty cupboard. —Washington Star.

Small Boy (to mamma, tucking his sister in bed): "Tuck in my footies, too, mamma!" Small Sister (severely): "You mustn't say 'footies'; you must say 'feet.' One foot is a 'foot,' and two footies is 'feet!'" —New York Post.

GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT

Ancient Turkish Capitol to be Invested: Bulgarian Army Twelve Miles Away.

New York, Oct. 22, 1912.

Cable advices from the Balkan war zone declare that a great battle is imminent between the Bulgarian forces and the Turks at Adrianople.

During the past week various engagements have occurred all along the frontiers of the allied little nations. Montenegro was the first to declare war, and followed her declaration up with immediate attacks upon Turkish posts. Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece have followed suit and have mobilized their armies so that the Turk finds himself confronted with nearly half a million men all along his European borders.

In various engagements many thousands have already lost their lives. But in nearly every instance the allied forces have been victorious.

Reports are coming in of massacres of Christians by the Moslem Turks in various outlying, unprotected districts.

A Turkish fleet in the Black Sea is bombarding Bulgarian coast towns. Outside the Bosphorus the Greek fleet is getting ready to meet the Turks.

The situation seems now to have passed beyond the stage where intervention on the part of the powers is possible, and it is likely that a decisive victory will be won by one side or the other within a few months. And the way the allied forces are acquitting themselves is creating a belief that, though outnumbered, they may be able to bring the Port to terms. Tired of the promises of the powers to seek from the "Sick Man" redress of their grievances, they have taken the matter into their own hands and are confident of their ability to take care of themselves. It is believed that they may give the world an example of warfare something like the Japanese against the Russians or the Boers against the English.

A REPUBLICAN VOTE

Continued from First Page

Prossers and the Abolitionists with their enthusiasm for humanity and social justice. The fusion of elements resulted in a party so nicely balanced that it has held the field by its stability and fitness to do so.

Good Reason for Loyalty

If a Republican is loyal to his party it is not because he acts from tradition, rather than reason and necessity, but because he recognizes a great social organism with remarkable qualities that have not come together in a day, and cannot be dissolved except by emergencies equal to those that created it.

Choice Between Extremes

In the third place, a Republican vote stands for a choice that avoids extremes of political theory and policy. The analysis that would make the Republican party the conservative party in the field is an incorrect analysis. That place belongs to the Democratic party in spite of its claims of progress. The new party is the innovator in political theory and practice. Between the two is the Republican. There is much that challenges thought and study in the Progressive's program. The more it is considered the more it will be realized how revolutionary it is. The Republican is not ready to endorse it as yet. There is need of fuller discussion than has yet been given to changes so far reaching as those proposed.

Outgrown Theories

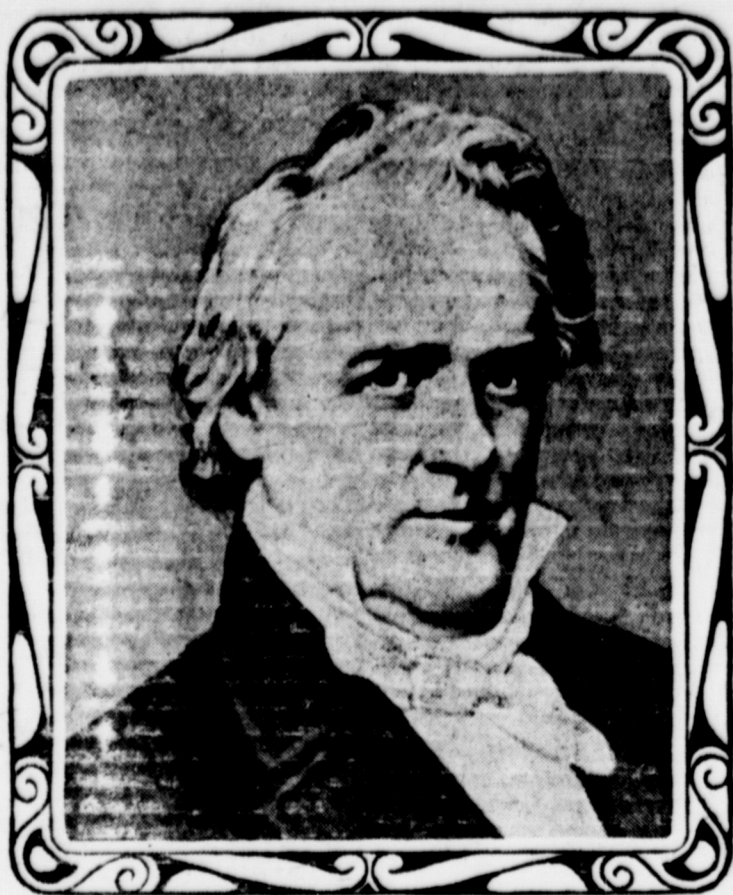
There is much in the Democratic program that challenges admiration. But a careful analysis will show that its essential policies rest on political theories that we have outgrown. However we may differ on the tariff question, few men are willing to admit that it is unconstitutional to lay a tariff. Such a doctrine strikes at the root of the powers of our national government and in essence goes back to the old historic ground of state sovereignty.

No Endorsement of Dishonesty

And, lastly, we can rest assured that a Republican vote is not an endorsement of dishonesty in any sense of that term, or corruption in political method. These things are not the basis of party division. They belong to all parties in some degree. We believe, as Gov. Hadley of Missouri has so truthfully said, that there is more hope for their elimination under Republican leadership than under any other. That is a question for our American people without regard to party. If every citizen does his duty there need be no political bosses in any party and unless they do there is danger in any party.

J. R. Robertson.

So long as we live we serve. So long as we are loved by others. I would almost say, we are indispensable, and no man is useless while he has a friend. —Robert L. Stevenson.



JAMES BUCHANAN.

The fifteenth president of the United States was born at Cove Gap, Pa., in 1791 and died at Wheatland, Pa., in 1868. He was a private soldier in the war of 1812. He served in both houses of congress and was secretary of state under President Polk. He was elected president in 1856 as a Democrat, defeating John C. Fremont, the first Republican candidate. Buchanan's administration was marked by his feeble resistance to impending secession. After his retirement, however, he upheld Lincoln's policy in prosecuting the war against the Confederacy. He declared that the administration of his successor should be sustained at all hazards and lent his influence to that end.

New Revolution in Mexico Seeks to Return Diaz to Power

Movement Headed By Former President's Nephew. Most Formidable Outbreak Madero Has Had to Face.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 22, 1912.

During many months the situation in Mexico has been precarious, and every week it was thought a crisis was imminent. But just as the revolution headed by Orozco seemed to be checked, a new impetus has been given the insurrection by the revolt of Gen. Felix Diaz, nephew of the exiled President.

The seat of the new disturbance is the coast town of Vera Cruz. Gen. Diaz being in possession and having been joined by detachments of federal troops.

President Madero, encouraged by the recent vote of confidence of the Mexican Congress, is attempting to raise a force of ten thousand men to meet his adversaries, but the coalition between Diaz and Gen. Zapata, who has three thousand men under him and has kept up hostilities within a few miles of the Capitol for a number of months, makes the situation serious.

While the United States cruiser, Des Moines, has arrived at Vera Cruz for the protection of American interests, which has brought a feeling of security to many Americans as well as foreigners, it is announced at Washington that there will be no change in our Government's policy of non-intervention though Secretary Knox has had frequent conferences with Henry Lane Wilson our Ambassador to Mexico.

IN OUR STATE

Continued from First Page

that point being held for disposal in the Clark County Court.

Attorney A. F. Bird will assist the prosecution in the cases and Judge Benton, the regular judge of the Clark Circuit Court, will preside. The case will be called first at Winchester today.

A NOTED EVENT

A noted, and what will in the future be considered an event of great historical importance, was the dedication of the Lincoln Institute for the training of colored youth at Simpsonville last Wednesday. Dr. A. E. Thomson, President of the Board of Trustees, presided at the dedicatory exercises, an interesting feature of which was the singing of folk songs by a chorus of students of the Institute.

The chief address of the day was given by President Frost of Berea College. He detailed the birth and early history of the Institute. Special interest was given to the ceremonies by the announcement of a gift to the Institute of \$10,000 made by Mrs. Morris B. Belknap and her children. Following this gift the building known before as Boys' Hall was dedicated as the Morris B. Belknap

Hall in honor of the late Col. Morris B. Belknap who had given liberally to the Institute when the plans for its organization were taken up. The members of his family have now contributed \$22,500, an amount sufficient to cover the entire cost of this hall.

DISCIPLES CONVENTION ADJOURNS

After nearly a week's deliberations, the great convention of the Disciples which had been in session in Louisville adjourned Monday night.

This is reported to have been one of the greatest conventions of the denomination, decisions of far-reaching effect upon the policy of the organization having been reached, the chief of which was the change from a mass convention to a delegated convention and the adoption of a regulation which makes the body not merely a deliberative one but gives it authority over the local organizations.

The convention will meet next year at Toronto.

UNITED STATES NEWS

Continued from First Page

The Senate Committee, last Thursday, Geo. B. Cortelyou placed the blame upon Treasurer Bliss for the Standard Oil gift to the Campaign, stating that Bliss told him that the Standard Oil had made no contribution. It must be remembered that Archbold states that the gift was made, and other evidence was brought before the Committee substantiating his statement.

So the dead is made a scape goat for the living.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONS

In the world's championship baseball games between the Boston Red Sox and the New York Giants, the Red Sox won out last week in a spectacular game, in which the score stood three to two.

DESERTS THE MOOSERS

The trend of political sentiment is indicated by continued desertions from the Bull Moosers, the most noted this week being that of Charles L. Baxter, a Massachusetts leader. Mr. Baxter headed the Roosevelt delegates from Massachusetts to the Chicago Convention. Mr. Baxter has sent a telegram to John Hayes Hammond, President of the Republican National League, in which he declared for Taft, and says he urges, the State organization of Massachusetts to make the re-election of President Taft the paramount issue of the Campaign.

DEGRADING BOTH RACES

An effort is being made in Chicago by educators, suffragettes and club women to banish Jack Johnson from the city. Johnson, the world's champion pugilist, seems to have lost his head, declaring that he is greater than the President of the United States, because he is champion of the world. He owns a number of saloons, and it is charged that they

are dives of the worst kind.

It is expected that Mayor Harrison will revoke Johnson's saloon license, owing to charges against him of the abduction of girls.

Literary Exhibition

The last number of the Literary Society Anniversaries took place on Wednesday evening, Oct. 16th, when two of the young ladies societies gave a union exhibition. There were three representatives from each society. The Misses Blanche Nicolai, of Detroit, Mich., Cora Sheirman, of Wadsworth, O., and Myrtle Starns, of Valley Oak, Ky., representing Pi Epsilon Pi, the Misses Margaret Schumaker, of Mifflin, Pa., Nellie Coe, of Sumner, Ia., and Cora Newton of Huntley, Ill., representing Upsilon Delta.

The productions which consisted of essays, readings, and original stories gave evidence of clear thought, originality and art of expression such as has seldom been equaled on similar occasions heretofore.

The rendition of special music by a chorus selected from both societies was very pleasing and attractive addition to the program.

ANNUAL MEETING OF KENTUCKY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Louisville, Oct. 29-31

The 57th annual session of the Kentucky Medical Association is announced to convene in Louisville, Oct. 29th to 31st. Special rates have been secured on the railroads. The attention of the Association will be given chiefly to pellagra and infantile paralysis.

The President of the American Medical Association, Dr. Witherspoon of Nashville, Tenn., will deliver the annual oration. Interesting scientific exhibits are promised, prizes being offered for those of the greatest educational value. This is expected to be the largest meeting the association has ever held in the state, and arrangements are being made to fittingly entertain the visiting members and the ladies who accompany them.

Meetings at Narrow Gap

Meetings are held at Narrow Gap each night this week that the weather is suitable, at the school house.

Prof. Cromer and Rev. B. H. Roberts were there Monday night. They report a good meeting.

THE PRISCILLA CLUB

The Priscilla Club was entertained, Thursday, Oct. 17th, by Mrs. Mark Spink and Mrs. G. W. Hook.

Instructive papers were read by Mrs. Matheny and Mrs. S. R. Baker on "The Religion of the Early Britons" and "Old London and the Royal Family."

The next meeting will be with Mrs. Bowler, with responses on England.

HIGH SCHOOL OPENING

The opening exercises of the County High School at Waco occurred, Tuesday. Good speakers were present to explain the merits of the new system in Madison County, and in the interests of advanced education in general.

There are four rooms in the Waco school. It combines three districts and thus makes it possible to give each teacher fewer grades to teach and enables them to do much better work. With public conveyances provided to bring the children in from the outlying districts, as is done in many states, this is a long step forward in our system of education.

CEMETERY ASSOCIATION MEETS

The annual meeting of the Berea Cemetery Association was held in the Parish House, Tuesday evening, Oct. 22nd. Several matters of interest were discussed and passed upon. Two of the important measures adopted were:

That necessary steps be taken to have the Association incorporated, and that the members of the Association solicit contributions to create a permanent fund for the care of the cemetery.

It was the sentiment of the meeting that this would appeal to owners of lots, and citizens of Berea who would be interested in the care of the place that we hold sacred to the memory of the dead.

The question of piping for water to be carried to the cemetery, and having a survey for a new plot were discussed and favorably considered, but laid over for future consideration.

Officers of the Executive Committee were elected for the ensuing year as follows:

T. J. Osborne, President.
W. F. Kidd, Treasurer.
Jas. A. Burgess, Secretary.
J. W. Stephens, and A. W. Titus. Having spent an evening of profit and interest, the meeting adjourned.

The KITCHEN CABINET

VERY needless expense is an unjustifiable extravagance. Live well within your income, and save something—no matter how little it is. Otherwise no life can be a successful one, a happy one, or an honest one.

SOUR CREAM DISHES.

An unusual, but very delicious, way of serving codfish gravy is to use sour cream for the white sauce. The flavor is most appetizing if the cream is not too sour.

A half cup of sour cream and a cup of brown sugar cooked together until thick is a dainty filling for a cake. Nuts make it still finer.

Old-Fashioned Sugar Cookies.—One cup of sour cream, a cup of butter, two cups of sugar, a teaspoonful of soda, nutmeg, three eggs well beaten and flour to roll.

Horseradish Sauce.—To a half cup of sour cream add a half cup of grated horseradish. Add salt and sugar to taste.

Seed onions, when too small to eat, are a dainty morsel cut up fine, tops and all, and served with sour cream, a little vinegar, salt and pepper.

Sour Cream Pie.—For the filling use the yolks of four well-beaten eggs, a cup of sour cream, a cup of sugar and half a cup of raisins. Flavor with a dusting of cloves. Use the whites for a meringue, adding a few tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar.

Kidney Beans With Sour Cream.—Soak the beans over night and cook as usual. Then add the cream to moisten thoroughly, and simmer for an hour.

Buttermilk and thick sour milk is recommended for stomach trouble, and if the cure is persistently followed health will be restored, as has been proved in many cases.

Brown Nut Bread.—Two cups of buttermilk, two cups of graham flour, on cup of white flour, a half cup of molasses, a tablespoonful of vinegar, a teaspoonful of soda, half a teaspoonful of salt, one cup of raisins and a handful of walnut meats.

Nellie Maxwell.

Country of the Lima Bean.

About half the lima bean crop in the world is produced by a coastwise strip of California, including Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange and San Diego counties. Peculiar climatic conditions are required, and the only other section where the bean has been grown successfully is the island of Madagascar, off the east coast of Africa. England takes the entire land output.

Letter to the Editor

Spring Creek, Ky.

Editor The Citizen,

Dear Sir:

The Extension Department has not gone out of business, as the readers of The Citizen might suppose, but is just hidden away behind these beautiful hills that are getting their first autumn tints. To my mind this is the most beautiful time of the year—the air is so pure, the skies are so blue, the moonlight is so brilliant, and the abundant harvests are so full of promise of plenty for the long cold winter months.

Since our last letter, we have held meetings in Manchester, Goose Rock and Mud Lick, in each of which places we were greeted with audiences that seemed much interested in our lectures on the school, farming, sanitation and health, temperance, travel, and the Life of Christ. It is hard to tell which creates the deeper impression—the pictures in the life of Christ, the portrayal of the ravages of tobacco, cigarettes, and liquor, or the slides showing the cause of disease and how to prevent it.

It is interesting to see how we all draw back from the common drinking cup, when the law is explained to us, and when we see pictures showing a little girl drinking after a consumptive who has left thousands of disease germs upon the rim of the cup. And how we hate the flies when we realize how dangerous they are!

It is a pleasure to preach to the crowds of interested people, who come night after night, and we are glad to say, that though we stay only three days in a place, we leave but few places without some converts. There is a fine schoolhouse here, and the people have manifested much interest in our lectures.

We are meeting a large number of former Berea students, and many who will return to Berea at the first of the year. It is evident that Berea has won the confidence of the people in this part of the country. We expect the time soon to come when she will have to enlarge her accommodations, for there are hosts of splendid young people who are certain to go there to school.

This fact ought to inspire the people to contribute to Kentucky Hall.

Very truly yours,
C. S. Knight, Supt. Extension.

Love, like a visible God might be our guide?—Henry Timrod.

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PROLOGUE.

It was in the woods that the girl of the Limberlost found her education, her love, her happiness and other good things, so, rightly, the air of the trees is in this story of her life. Here is a tale for lovers of the woods and for others who like a simple story well told by one who knows the forest, can tell about "home folks" and can find the interest in everyday lives. Through these pages flutter the brilliant butterfly of tangled romance, the more sober butterfly, no less beautiful, of noble, quiet lives, well lived, and the gray moth of sorrow borne needlessly for many years. And if you listen closely you may hear the buzz of the little, busy existence of Billy, a youngster worth your knowing.

SYNOPSIS

Although a good scholar, Elnora Comstock, entering high school, is ashamed by her country dress. She needs \$20 for books and tuition fees. Her mother is unsympathetic, and Elnora tells her troubles to Wesley Sinton, an old neighbor.

When Elnora was born her father was drowned in a swamp, embittering her mother's life. Elnora determines to raise money by gathering forest specimens. The Sinton family buy clothes for her.

Elnora, getting her books cheaply, finds a market with the Bird Woman for butterflies, Indian relics, etc.

Mrs. Comstock's devotion to her husband's memory will not permit her to sell trees or have oil wells dug on her land. The Sintons bring Elnora new clothing.

After school closed Elnora, seated by the Bird Woman, drove to Freckles' old room in the Limberlost. One at a time the beautiful big moths were taken from the interior of the old black case. Not a fourth of them could be moved that night, and it was almost dark when the last box was closed, the list figured and into Elnora's trembling fingers were paid \$59.16. Elnora clasped the money closely.

"Oh, you beautiful stuff!" she cried. "You are going to buy the books, pay the tuition and take me to high school!"

Then because she was a woman she sat on a log and looked at her shoes. Long after the Bird Woman drove away Elnora remained. She had her problem, and it was a big one. If she told her mother would she take the money to pay the taxes? If she did not tell her how could she account for the books and things for which she would spend it? At last she counted out what she needed for the next day, placed the rest in the farthest corner of the case and locked the door. She then filled the front of her skirt from a heap of arrow points beneath the case and started home.

With the first streak of red above the Limberlost Margaret Sinton was busy with the gingham and the intricate paper pattern she had purchased. Wesley cooked the breakfast and worked until he thought Elnora would be gone, then he started to bring her mother.

"Now you be mighty careful," cautioned Margaret. "I don't know how she will take it."

"I don't either," said Wesley philosophically, "but she's got to take it some way. That dress has to be finished by school time in the morning."

Wesley had not slept well that night. By the time he reached the front gate and started down the walk between the rows of asters and lady slippers he was perspiring, and every plausible and convincing speech had fled his brain. Mrs. Comstock helped him. She met him at the door.

"Good morning," she said. "Did Margaret send you for something?"

"Yes," said Wesley. "She sent me for you. She's got a job that's too big for her, and she wants you to help."

"Of course I will," said Mrs. Comstock. It was no one's affair how lonely the previous day had been, or how the endless hours of the present would

like the rest of the high school girls. Now here it is in plain English. You can help get these things ready and let us give them to her as we want."

"She won't touch them!" cried Mrs. Comstock.

"Then you can pay us, and she can take them as her right!"

"I won't!"

"Then I will tell Elnora just what you are worth, what you can afford and how much of this she owns. I'll loan her the money to buy books and decent clothes, and when she is of age she can sell her share and pay me."

Mrs. Comstock gripped a chair back and opened her lips, but no words came.

"And," Sinton continued, "if she is so much like you that she won't do that I'll go to the county seat and lay complaint against you as her guardian before the judge. I'll swear to what you are worth and how you are raising her and have you discharged or have the judge appoint some man who will see that she is comfortable, educated and decent looking!"

"You—wouldn't!" gasped Mrs. Comstock.

"I won't need to, Kate!" said Sinton, his heart softening the instant the hard words were said. "You won't show it, but you do love Elnora! You can't help it! You must see how she needs things. Come, help us fix them and be friends. Maggie and I couldn't live without her, and you couldn't either. You've got to love such a fine girl as she is. Let it show a little!"

"You can hardly expect me to love her," said Mrs. Comstock coldly. "But for her a man would stand back of me now who would beat the breath out of your sneaking body for the cowardly thing with which you threaten me. After all I've suffered you'd drag me to court and compel me to tear up Robert's property. If I ever go they carry me. If they touch one tree or put down one greasy old oil well it will be over all I can shoot before they begin. Now, see how quick you can clear out of here!"

"You won't come and help Maggie with the dress?"

For answer Mrs. Comstock looked about swiftly for some object on which to lay her hands. Knowing her temper, Wesley Sinton left with all the haste consistent with dignity. But he did not go home. He crossed a field and in an hour brought another neighbor who was skillful with her needle. With sinking heart Margaret saw them coming.

"Kate is too busy to help today. She can't sew before tomorrow," said Wesley cheerfully as they entered.

That quieted Margaret's apprehension a little, though she had some doubts. Wesley prepared the lunch, and by 4 o'clock the pretty dress was finished as far as it possibly could be until it was fitted on Elnora.

CHAPTER V.

Wherein Mrs. Comstock Laughs the First Time in Sixteen Years.

THE neighbor left, and Margaret packed their purchases into the big market basket. Wesley took the hat, umbrella and raincoat, and they went down to Mrs. Comstock's. As they reached the step Margaret spoke pleasantly to Mrs. Comstock, who sat reading just inside the door, but she did not answer.

Wesley Sinton opened the door and went in, followed by Margaret.

"Kate," he said, "you needn't take out your mad over our little racket on Maggie. I ain't told her a word I said to you or you said to me. She's not so very strong, and she's sewed since 4 o'clock this morning to get this dress ready for tomorrow. It's done and we came down to try it on Elnora."

"Is that the truth, Mag Sinton?" demanded Mrs. Comstock.

"You heard Wesley say so," proudly affirmed Mrs. Sinton.

"I want to make you a proposition," said Wesley. "Wait till Elnora comes. Then we'll show her the things and see what she says."

"How would it do to see what she says without bribing her?" sneered Mrs. Comstock.

"If she can stand what she did yesterday and will today she can bear 'most anything," said Wesley. "Put away the clothes if you want to till we tell her."

"Well, you don't take this waist I'm working on," said Margaret, "for I have to baste in the sleeves and set the collar. Put the rest out of sight if you like."

Mrs. Comstock picked up the basket and bundles, placed them inside her room and closed the door.

Margaret threaded her needle and began to sew. Mrs. Comstock returned to her book, while Wesley fidgeted and raged inwardly. He could see that Margaret was nervous and almost in tears, but the lines in Mrs. Comstock's impassive face were set and cold. So they sat and the clock ticked off the time—one hour, two, dusk, and no Elnora. Margaret long since had taken the last stitch she could. Occasionally she and Wesley exchanged a few words. Mrs. Comstock regularly turned a leaf and once arose and moved nearer a window. Just when Margaret and Wesley were discussing whether he had not best go to town to meet Elnora, they heard her coming up the walk. Wesley dropped his tilted chair and squared himself. Margaret gripped her sewing and turned pleading eyes to the door. Mrs. Comstock closed her book and grimly smiled.

"Mother, please open the door!" called Elnora.

Mrs. Comstock arose and swung open the screen. Elnora stepped in beside her, bent half double, the whole front of her dress gathered into a sort of bag filled with a heavy load and one arm stacked high with books. In the dim light she did not see the Sintons.

"Please hand me the empty bucket in the kitchen, mother," she said. "I just had to bring these arrow points home, but I'm scared for fear I've soiled my dress and will have to wash it. I'm to clean them and take them to the banker in the morning, and oh, mother, I've sold enough stuff to pay for my books, my tuition and maybe a dress and some lighter shoes besides. Oh, mother, I'm so happy! Take the books and bring the bucket!"

Then she saw Margaret and Wesley. "Oh, glory!" she exclaimed. "I was just wondering how I'd ever wait to tell you, and here you are! It's too perfectly splendid to be true!"

"Tell us, Elnora," said Sinton.

"Well, sir," said Elnora, doubling down on the floor and spreading out her skirt, "set the bucket here, mother. These points are brittle and have to be put in one at a time. If they are chipped I can't sell them." And she told all that had happened.

Elnora laid the last arrow point in the pail and arose, shaking leaves and

head until your hair is washed and properly combed," said Margaret. "While it dries you can eat your supper, and this dress will be finished. Then you can put on your new ribbon and your hat. That little round bundle on the top of the basket is your stockings."

Margaret sat down and began sewing swiftly and a little later opened the machine and ran several long seams.

Elnora was back in a few minutes, holding up her skirts and stepping daintily in the beautiful new shoes.

Wesley and Margaret scarcely breathed for a long time. Then Wesley went to do the feeding. Elnora set the table. When the water was hot Margaret pinned a big towel around Elnora's shoulders and washed and dried the lovely hair according to the instructions she had been given the previous night. As the hair began to dry it blew out in a sparkling sheen that caught the light and gleamed and flashed.

"Now, the idea is to let it stand naturally. Just as the curl will make it. Don't you do any of that nasty, untidy snarling, Elnora," cautioned Margaret. "Wash it this way every two weeks while you are in school, shake it out and dry it. Then part it in the middle and turn a front quarter on each side from your face. You tie the back at your neck with a string—no, and the ribbon goes in a big, loose bow. I'll show you." One after another Margaret Sinton tied the ribbons, creasing each of them so they could not be returned, as she explained that she was trying to see which was most becoming. Then she produced the raincoat, which carried Elnora into transports.

To Wesley and to Margaret the bright young face of Elnora, with its pink tints, its heavy dark brows, its bright blue gray eyes and its frame of curling reddish brown hair was the sweetest sight on earth, and at that instant Elnora was radiant.

She set the hat on her head. It was just a wide tan straw with three exquisite peacock quills at one side. Margaret Sinton cried out. Wesley slapped his knee and sighed like a blast and Mrs. Comstock stood speechless for a second.

"I wish you had asked the price before you put that on," she said impatiently. "We never can afford it."

"It's not so much as you think," said Margaret. "Don't you see what I did? I had them take off the quills and I put on some of those Phoebe Simms gave me from her peacocks. The hat will only cost you a dollar and a half."

She avoided Wesley's eyes and looked straight at Mrs. Comstock. Elnora removed the hat to examine it.

"Why, they are those reddish tan quills of yours!" she cried. "Mother, look how beautifully they are set on! I think they are fine. I'd much rather have them than those from the store."

"So would I," said Mrs. Comstock. "If Margaret wants to spare them, they will make you a beautiful hat, dirt cheap, too! You must go past Mrs. Simms and show her. She would be pleased to see them."

Elnora sank into a chair because she couldn't stand any longer and contemplated her toe. "Landy, ain't I a queen?" she murmured. "What else have I got?"

"Just a belt, some handkerchiefs and a pair of top shoes for rainy days and colder weather," said Margaret, handing over parcels.

"About those high shoes, that was my idea," said Wesley. "Soon as it rains low shoes won't do, and by taking two pairs at once I could get them some cheaper. The low ones are two and the high ones two-fifty, together three seventy-five. Ain't that cheap?"

"That's a real bargain," said Mrs. Comstock. "If they are good shoes, and they look it."

"This," said Wesley, producing the last package, "is your Christmas present from your Aunt Maggie. I got mine, too, but it's at the house. I'll bring it up in the morning."

He handed Margaret the umbrella, and she passed it over to Elnora, who opened it and sat laughing under its shelter. Then she kissed both of them. She got a pencil and a slip of paper and set down the prices they gave her of everything they had brought except the umbrella, added the sum and said laughingly: "Will you please wait till tomorrow for the money? I will have it then, sure."

"Elnora," said Wesley Sinton, "wouldn't you?"

"Elnora, hustle here a minute!" called Mrs. Comstock from the kitchen. "I need you!"

"One second, mother," answered Elnora, throwing off the coat and hat and closing the umbrella as she ran. There were several errands to do in a hurry, and then supper. Elnora chattered incessantly. Wesley and Margaret talked all they could, while Mrs. Comstock said a word now and then, which was all she ever did. But Wesley Sinton was watching her, and time and again he saw a peculiar little twist around her mouth. He knew that for the first time in sixteen years she really was laughing over something. She had all she could do to preserve her usually sober face. Wesley knew what she was thinking.

After supper the dress was finished, the plans for the next one discussed, and then the Sintons went home. Elnora gathered her treasures.

As she started for the stairs she stopped. "May I kiss you good night, mother?" she asked lightly.

"Never mind any slobbering," said Mrs. Comstock. "I should think you'd lived with me long enough to know that I don't care for it."

"Well, I'd love to show you in some way how happy I am and how I thank you."

"Don't you dare put that on your

bits of baked earth from her dress. She reached into her pocket and produced her money and waved it before their wondering eyes.

"And that's the joy part!" she exclaimed. "Put it up in the clock till morning, mother. That pays for the books and tuition and"—Elnora hesitated, for she saw the nervous grasp with which her mother's fingers closed on the bills. Then she went on, but more slowly and thinking before she spoke.

"What I get tomorrow pays for more books and tuition, and maybe a few, just a few, things to wear. These shoes are so dreadfully heavy and hot, and they make such a noise on the floor. There isn't another calico dress in the whole building, not among hundreds of us. Why, what is that? Aunt Margaret, what are you hiding in your lap?"

She snatched the waist and shook it out, and her face was beaming. "Have you taken to waists all fancy and buttoned in the back? I bet you this is mine!"

"I bet you so, too," said Margaret Sinton. "You undress right away and try it on, and if it fits it will be done for morning. There are some low shoes too!"

Elnora began to dance. "Oh, you dear people!" she cried. "I can pay for them tomorrow night! Isn't it too splendid! I was just thinking on the way home that I certainly would be compelled to have cooler shoes tonight, and I was wondering what I'd do when the fall rains begin."

"I meant to get you some heavy dress skirts and a coat then," said Mrs. Comstock.

"I know you said so!" cried Elnora. "But you needn't now. I can get every single stitch I need myself. I'll be helping with the tax next, mother."

Elnora waved the waist and started for the bedroom. When she opened the door she gave a little cry.

"What have you people been doing?" she demanded. "I never saw so many interesting bundles in all my life. I'm skinned to death for fear I can't pay for all of them and will have to give up something."

"Wouldn't you take them if you could not pay for them, Elnora?" asked her mother instantly.

"Why, not unless you did," answered Elnora. "People have no right to wear things they can't afford, have they?"

"But from such old friends as Maggie and Wesley?" Mrs. Comstock's voice was only with triumph.

"From them least of all," cried Elnora stoutly. "From a stranger sooner than from them, to whom I owe so much more than I ever can pay now."

"Well, you don't have to," said Mrs. Comstock. "Maggie just selected these things because she is more in touch with the world and has got such good taste. You can pay as long as your money holds out, and if there's more necessary maybe I can sell the butcher a calf, or if there's things too costly for us, of course, they can take them back. Anything that ain't used can be returned. They were only brought here on trial."

The girl began opening the packages. The hat came first.

"Mother!" cried Elnora. "Mother, of course, you have seen this, but you haven't seen it on me. I must try it on."

"Don't you dare put that on your

stuff and brought it here, and you pay for it."

"Yes, but you seemed willing for me to have it, and you said you would help me if I couldn't pay all," insisted Elnora.

"Maybe I did," said Mrs. Comstock. "Maybe I did. I meant to get you some heavy dress skirts about Thanksgiving, and I still can get them. Go to bed and for mercy's sake don't begin mooning before a mirror and make a dunce of yourself."

CHAPTER VI.

Wherein the Heart of Pete Corson Is Touched by a Girl.

MRS. COMSTOCK picked up several crumpled papers and blew out the kitchen light. She stood in the middle of the sitting room floor for a time and then went into her room and closed the door. Sitting on the edge of the bed, she thought for a few minutes and then suddenly buried her face in the pillow and again heaved with laughter.

Down the road plodded Margaret and Wesley Sinton. Neither of them had words to utter their united thought.

"Done!" hissed Wesley at last. "Done brown! Did you ever feel like a bloomin', confounded donkey? How did the woman do it?"

"She didn't do it!" gulped Margaret through her tears. "She didn't do anything. She just trusted to Elnora's great big soul to bring her out right, and really she was right, and so it had to bring her. She's a darling, Wesley. But she's got a time before her. Did you see Kate Comstock grab that money? Before six months she'll be out combing the Limberlost for bugs and arrow points to help pay the tax. I know her."

"Well, I don't!" exclaimed Sinton. "She's too many for me. But there is a laugh left in her yet. I didn't s'pose there was. Bet you a dollar if we could see her this minute she'd be chuckling over the way we got left."

Both of them stopped in the road and looked back.

"There's Elnora's light in her room," said Margaret. "The poor child will feel those clothes and pore over her books till morning, but she'll look decent to go to school, anyway. Nothing is too big a price to pay for that."

"Yes, if Kate lets her wear them. Ten to one she makes her finish the week with that old stuff."

"No, she won't," said Margaret. "She don't dare. Kate made some concessions all right, big ones for her—if she did get her way in the main. She bent some, and if Elnora proves that she can walk out bareheaded in the morning and come back with that much money in her pocket, an armful of books and a turnout like that she proves that she is of some consideration, and Kate's smart enough. She'll think twice before she'll do that. Elnora won't wear a calico dress to high school again. You watch and see if she does. She may have got the best clothes she'll get for a time for the least money, but she won't know it until she tries to buy goods herself at the same rates. Wesley, what about those prices? Didn't they shrink considerably?"

"You began it," said Wesley. "Those prices were all right. We didn't say what the goods cost us; we said what they would cost her. Surely she's mistaken about being able to pay all that. Can she pick up stuff of that value around the Limberlost? Didn't the Bird Woman see her trouble and just give her the money?"

"I don't think so," said Margaret. "Seems to me I've heard of her paying or offering to pay them that would take the money for bugs and butterflies, and I've known people who sold that banker Indian stuff. Once I heard that his pipe collection beat that of the government at the Philadelphia centennial. Those things have come to have a value."

"Well, there's about a bushel of that kind of valuables piled up in the woodshed that belongs to Elnora. At least I picked them up because she said she wanted them. Maggie, how the nation did Kate Comstock do that?"

"You will keep on harping, Wesley. I told you she didn't do it. Elnora did it! She walked in and took things right out of our hands. S'pose we'd got Elnora when she was a baby, and we'd heaped on her all the love we can't on our own, and we'd coddled, petted and shielded her, would she have made the woman that living alone, learning to think for herself and taking all the knocks Kate Comstock could give have made her?"

"You bet your life!" cried Wesley warmly. "Loving anybody don't hurt them. We wouldn't have done anything but love her. You can't hurt a child loving it. She'd have learned to work, be sensible, study, and grown into a woman with us, without suffering like a poor homeless dog."

"But you don't get the point, Wesley. She would have grown into a fine woman with us; just seems as if Elnora was born to be fine, but as we would have raised her, would her heart ever have known the world as it does now? Where's the anguish, Wesley, that child can't comprehend? Seeing what she's seen of her mother hasn't hardened her. I guess we'd better keep out. Maybe Kate Comstock knows what she's doing. Sure as you live, Elnora has grown bigger on knocks than she would on love."

(Continued next week.)

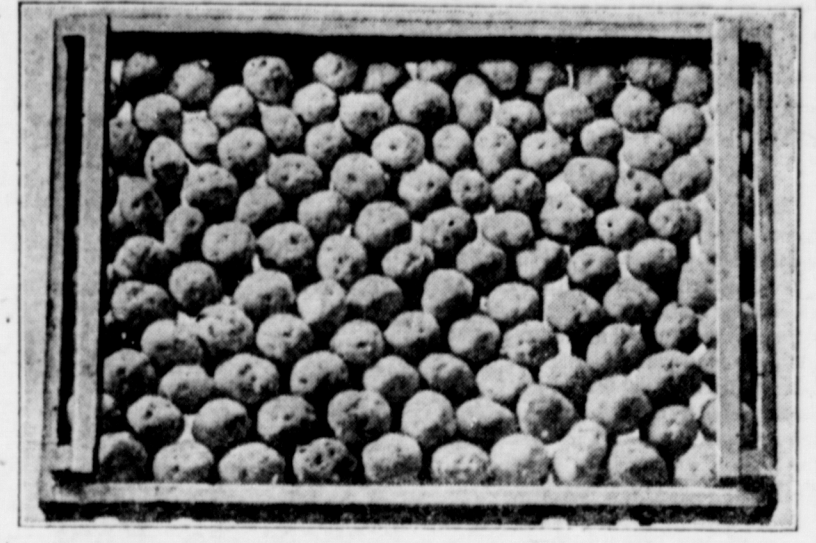
Giving an enemy good and wholesome food in the right spirit will kill him quicker than poison.

He in whom the love of truth predominates will keep himself aloof from all moorings and afloat.—Emerson.

SEED POTATOES SHOULD BE CAREFULLY SELECTED IN THE FALL

Next Years' Crop Can Be Greatly Increased By Properly Selecting and Storing the Seed—Potatoes Are a Valuable Crop For This State

(A. L. Dacy, Associate Horticulturist, West Virginia Experiment Station.)



Selected Seed Potatoes in Storage Rack.

According to the last United States Census, West Virginia produced, in 1909, from 42,621 acres, 4,977,666 bushels of potatoes, an average yield of 95.7 bushels per acre. The total value of the crop was \$2,278,638, the average value of the crop per acre being \$53.46. In total value, the crop was exceeded by corn, wheat, timothy alone and timothy and clover. In average value per acre the potato crop ranked second, being exceeded by tobacco alone. It was followed by the above-mentioned crops, as follows: Corn, \$17.61 per acre; wheat, \$12.89; hay and forage, \$10.57. From these figures it will be seen that the potato crop is one of the most important grown by our farmers, and anything that will help to increase the average yield per acre should be of interest to them.

Our corn growers are rapidly awakening to the fact that it pays to select and grade their seed corn and to test its vitality before planting. Very little attention is given to the improvement of the potato crop by similar means, although equally gratifying results may be quickly, surely and cheaply obtained with the latter crop if careful attention is given to the selection and storage of the stock used for planting.

Any one who has dug potatoes by hand can not have failed to notice a great variation in the yields of the different hills. The usual method of selecting the potatoes for planting from the bin fails to take this fact into consideration. Even though the grower may choose only those tubers that are smooth, typical in shape, and of marketable size, he has no way of knowing whether a tuber answering this description was one of several similar ones from a high yielding hill or the only desirable one from a low yielding hill. The method known as "hill selection" overcomes this weakness and



A Good Hill of Potatoes.

is the one best adapted to the average potato grower's conditions. It may be briefly described as follows:

At digging time a portion of all of the crop (depending upon its size) is dug by hand, the product of each hill being placed by itself on the ground nearby. A general view of the field after digging will enable the grower to quickly decide upon a certain standard to which those hills that are to be saved for seed must conform. For example, the standard may be those hills which contain at least four or five uniform, typically shaped tubers of marketable size, with few, if any, small ones. Having decided upon the standard of selection, as many hills coming up to the standard as may be needed should be picked and reserved for planting the next year's crop. The same process should be repeated with each succeeding crop.

Farmers' Bulletin 365 of the United States Department of Agriculture cites the case of a Michigan man who followed the above method of selection. Of the potatoes grown in the field the first year, only 16 hills out of every 100 equaled his standard of six or more smooth tubers of merchantable size and no culls per hill. As a result of five years' selection, 70

out of every 100 hills were found to come up to his standard. The yields on this farm were about double those on the ordinary farm in the same locality. This instance shows the possibilities of increasing the yield with but little extra trouble.

After having selected the seed stock, it is important that it should be kept in good condition, that is, clean, hard, plump and unspouted, until planting time. A place where the potatoes can be kept uniformly at a temperature of from 34 to 40 degrees is most desirable. This may be a cellar under a barn or other outbuilding, or under the dwelling, if proper means for regulating the temperature are supplied. Our hillside affords excellent opportunities for the construction of storage rooms, or the potatoes may be buried in pits on a well-drained spot on the north side of a hill or building. If one is available, a cold storage plant may be utilized with good results. Care should be taken that the tubers are not allowed to form sprouts, which have to be removed before they can be planted, for such sprouting is a distinct injury to seed stock.

The superiority claimed for northern-grown over homegrown seed is no doubt many times due to the better condition of the northern seed at planting time. There seems to be no valid reason for our growers sending out of the state for their seed potatoes, for on the higher altitudes of the state, in such counties as Preston, Pocahontas and others, seed stock may be grown that will give practically as good results, as shown by recent tests, as will that obtained from the North.

This brief outline of one way of increasing the profit to be derived from the potato crop is presented with the hope that it may induce some of our farmers to begin at digging time this fall the more careful selections of potatoes for seed purposes. If you are interested in increasing your output of this important crop, write to the Director of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Morgantown, W. Va., for the latest bulletin on Potato Culture, which will be sent free of charge.

PRESERVATION OF EGGS

Our ancestors, not knowing the cause of the decomposition of eggs, used to pack them in oats, bran or salt and set them in the cellar. Of course, this method was of some value, but not a great success. Afterwards it was found better to coat the egg's shell with clean vaseline and wrap each egg in a clear paper before placing the egg into the oats or bran.

Recent Methods.

Of more recent years a solution of lime and water has been used, but it did not prove very satisfactory. Today two methods are practiced that are proving fairly satisfactory. The one is to keep the eggs in cold storage and the other is to preserve them in water glass (sodium silicate).

The keeping of eggs in water glass has proven a great success and can be done in any home with but little trouble and expense. The water glass can be bought at a drug store, in liquid form, at about 35 cents per quart. To every quart of water glass add about nine or ten quarts of boiled water and stir vigorously for fifteen minutes. This solution should be put into a stone jar and the eggs put into it. There must be sufficient solution to cover the eggs. The jar should then be covered and set in a cold, dark cellar and not disturbed except when the eggs are removed for use.

While eggs preserved in this way lose some of their flavor for table use, they are excellent for cooking purposes, and are a source of economy in the home. Certain changes in the laws governing cold storage of foods will reduce the number of eggs kept by commercial companies and increase the price of eggs during the winter. Will it not be advisable to preserve eggs this year? If you are thinking of doing it, begin at once.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION,
College of Agriculture, Morgantown, W. Va.

INTENSIVE FARMING

Conducted by FRANK S. MONTGOMERY, M.S.
Instructor in Animal Husbandry, and Special Investigator

Storing Fruit and Vegetables

Every farmer should have a cellar or cave, and all the more if he has no spring house to keep milk and butter in. There is probably nothing a farmer can do with as little expense that will help more in keeping down the high cost of living than to provide his wife with a building of this kind and then see to it that she has plenty to fill it.

Without proper under-ground storage it is impractical to keep canned fruit and vegetables thru the winter and many people on the farms go to the store and buy canned goods. The money spent in this way alone in two or three winters would more than pay for a cave. Then too the vegetables, apples, and potatoes for use till February can be stored here and avoid the trouble of holling up so many, and then having to go out and dig up the frozen ground to get them. Care must be taken of course to go over the supplies frequently and sort out all that is decaying in order to keep the air sweet and pure, and then milk and butter as well as eggs can be kept here at an even and moderate temperature which is so important in making good butter.

Most farm houses have sloping ground near by where a cave can be made at very small expense. Even if the ground is nearly level it is not much more work to dig down a place 10x12 feet about three ft. deep, and use the dirt to bank up around the sides. A building that will last

a life time can be made of stone or concrete and, if one can at all spare the money for the extra cost, it is well to do it. In many places a cave can be cut right out of the slate or soap stone rock in the side of the hill and there will be a natural stone floor and very little walling will be necessary. A good roof should be put on and boards should be nailed close together on the underside of the rafters to prevent freezing in very cold weather.

A cave can be made at much less expense that will last several years by walling it up with good oak plank. Many use plank for roof and cover it with 8 or 10 inches of earth.

Provision should always be made for drainage. If your hill is not steep enough to allow drainage right out to the surface of the ground at the front of the cave, a tile or plank drain should lead out from the lowest place in the floor.

A cave will pay for itself in one or two summers by the increased value of milk and butter and by having a cool place to store eggs till they are marketed. You will get at least 25 per cent more cream from your milk by keeping it on the cool floor of the cave or cellar. Nearly as nice yellow butter can be made this way in summer as in winter, and it will keep nicely several days if it is not convenient to market it when churned.

Sheds for Stock

Stock will come thru the winter nicely on much less feed if they have good shelter. If your barn is not large enough to shelter all the stock, (and not one farm out of ten has enough barn and shed room) a few days work will supply this need.

Go to the woods and cut 8 big posts 10 or 11 feet long with a fork at the top and at least a foot in diameter at the bottom. They should be locust or chestnut if you have them. Haul them to a south sloping hillside where you can get the winter sun nicely and there build your shed facing southward. With 8 posts it can be 10x30 feet, by setting them 10 feet apart. The posts should be set at least 3 feet in the ground. They should be set with forks all the same way so that good strong poles can be strung lengthwise of the shed, one set on the front and another on the back row of posts. Then rails or smaller poles can be laid across from the front to the back string of heavy poles. If you thrash wheat or oats, al-

ways count on covering and side walling this shed with the straw. If you don't thrash any grain, cover it with a stack of corn fodder. The north side and the east and west ends can be made to keep all cold winds out by spiking poles or boards, on, rather close together, and then setting corn fodder up all around. A little fencing will keep stock away from this fodder on the outside. The fodder can be gradually fed from roof and sides during March and by the balmy April days the stock don't need much shelter and the fodder is all fed out. But the frame work is for the next ten winters to come. Mangers can be built along the back wall of the shed to feed hay and fodder in, so as to waste no feed.

Another great advantage in this kind of a shed is that you save practically all the manure; and this is a matter to which every careful farmer is now giving his strictest attention.

THE RAG DOLL TESTER.

If one has to test seed corn on short notice and does not have a box tester on hand, the "rag doll" tester is a very convenient one to use and inexpensive as well. In testing corn by this method first get a good quality of sheeting or cotton flannel of light weight, the amount required depending upon the amount of corn to be tested. This should be cut in strips about nine inches wide. Tack these to a board, stretching slightly, and draw a line with a soft pencil lengthwise through the middle of the strip. At intervals of about three inches make cross lines, numbering the spaces where the kernels are to be placed in some regular order. After numbering moisten the cloth. Then take six kernels from ear No. 1, two each from near the tip, the center and the butt and from both sides of the ear, and put them on square No. 1, germ side up, and so on. The strips of cloth used can be cut of a length to test from a dozen to fifty ears, as one desires. While the ears may be kept in rotation, as given number in a row, the writer has found a very convenient marker to be a small piece of cardboard or pasteboard bearing the number and stuck to the ear by an eightpenny nail run into the pith at the butt. When the kernels are all in place a little wisp of hay or straw should be caught in the end for a core and the cloth carefully rolled up. To provide for this the marking for the spaces should not come closer than five or six inches to the ends of the strips. When rolled up cords should be tied around the ends of the "rag doll." When kernels from all ears to be tested have been secured and the cloths rolled up they should be soaked in tepid water from eighteen to twenty-four hours. This should then be placed in a box covered with a couple of inches of earth or sawdust and kept moist and warm for about six days, at the end of which time the test should be ready to read. The "rag doll" tester has an advantage over the heavy box tester in that it can be moved easily to places where it can be kept warm and does not take up so much room. It also gives quicker germination than the box tester.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

If a horse sweats easily take particular pains not to let him stand out in a draft or drink too heartily.

It rests a horse greatly to have the harness slipped off while taking the nooning. Then he will feel more at leisure and so take more comfort eating.

A hot sweat collar is apt to soften the shoulders of a horse if you do not look out. Perspiration and heat scald the flesh. By our attempt at kindness we may do our horse much harm.

There is no animal on the farm that turns a larger profit in proportion to the money invested than a sheep.

Blood tells with sheep as well as with everything else.

The wise sheep owner will never allow a setback in the growth of the lambs.

Teach the lambs as early as possible to eat grain in a lamb creep to fit them for the early market.

SOIL AND FRUIT.

A common mistake in the selection of a site for the apple orchard tract, large or small, is that of choosing a soil that is too rich; that will cause abundant growth of wood, but mighty little fruit. In the valley in which the writer's ranch is located is an orchard of mature apple trees, as pretty a sight from the standpoint of foliage as one could ask to see, which has lately been felled because it did not deliver the goods. The tract is fat, rich and well watered. Within gunshot of this tract is a block of winter Nels pear trees of the same age that for several years past have grossed their owner close to a thousand dollars per acre. Never was more emphatically demonstrated the fact that soil can be too rich for apples, but not for pears. Within a mile of these unproductive apple trees, on thinner and lighter granitic soils, the apple trees bear prolifically to the point of breaking down.

You may think your head is level. But no matter what you think, You are voting for the devil When you vote to license drink.

Men who say they can quit drinking generally quit before they want to.

BEREA

Five Great Schools Under One Management
FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS

What Are Your Talents?
What Are Your Aims?
Berea Has the Training That is Best For YOU.

Are you not far advanced? Then enter the FOUNDATION SCHOOL, Thos. A. Edwards, Superintendent. Here you will be placed with others like yourself, under a special teacher, and make most rapid progress. You will master Arithmetic and the common branches and be ready to use them. You will have singing, drawing, farm and household management, and free text-books. One year in the Foundation School costs less than \$90 and is worth \$1,000.

Are you aiming to be a teacher? Then join the NORMAL SCHOOL, John Wirt Dinmore, Dean. Here you will be so trained that you will fear no examination, and you will be taught how to teach. The demand for Berea trained teachers far exceeds the supply.

Are you interested in earning money? THE VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, Miles E. Marsh, Dean. Mountain Agriculture. Home Science. Woodwork and Carpentry. Nursing. Printing and Book-Binding. Business Course, Etc.

Here you soon double your earning power, and learn to enjoy doing things in a superior manner.

Are you desiring the next best thing to a College Course? Then take two years or three years in the

GENERAL ACADEMY COURSE, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Two years, or three years, in such practical studies as will fit you for an honorable and useful life. You select your studies from such as these: Physiology—the science of health; Civics—the science of government; Grammar—the art of correct speech and letter-writing; Ethics—the science of right and wrong; History—necessary for politics, law and general intelligence; Botany—necessary for the doctor and interesting to every lady; Physics—the science of machinery; Drawing, Bookkeeping, etc., etc.

Do you wish to prepare to enter College? Start in the

BEREA ACADEMY—PREPARATORY COURSES, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Best training in Mathematics, Languages, Science and History. The Academy has its own class-rooms and Men's Dormitory, and a large body of students of high character and ability, able instructors, and use of College Library and apparatus.

Berea College

REV. CHAS. F. HUBBARD, D. D., Dean

The College itself stands apart from all the other schools under its management and has long maintained the highest standards known in the South. To conform to the Carnegie standards we have diminished our faculty requirements. Required and elective studies with opportunity to concentrate in particular lines. Largest college library in Kentucky. Laboratories equipped for student practice. Courses leading to the degrees of A. B., B. S., B. L., and B. Ed.

MUSIC (Singing Free). Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken for special fees in connection with work in any of the above schools.

Questions Answered

Berea, Friend of Working Students. Berea College, with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$8.00 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in College courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	FALL TERM	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 11, 1912	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Oct. 30, 1912	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90
If paid in advance	\$29.50	\$31.40	\$32.40
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due January 1, 1913	\$20.00	\$22.00	\$23.00
Board for 6 weeks, due Feb. 12, 1913	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$31.00	\$32.00
If paid in advance	\$28.50	\$30.70	\$31.70
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 26, 1913	\$15.75	\$17.75	\$18.75
Board 5 weeks, due Apr. 30, 1913	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$22.50	\$24.50	\$25.50
If paid in advance	\$22.00	\$24.00	\$25.00

Special Expenses—Business.

	Fall	Winter	Spring	Total
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00	\$36.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	14.00	12.00	10.00	36.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Business course studies for students in other departments:				
Stenography, with one hour's use of instrument	10.50	9.00	7.50	27.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.				

*This does not include the dollar deposit, nor money for books or laundry.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to start in the fall and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Hurry! Fall Term began September 11.
For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,
D. WALTER MORTON, Berea, Ky.

A Lesson For the Young Voter.



The Experienced One: "The Democratic party feeds us on promises; the Republican party creates work and gives us good wages."—Topeka (Kan.) Capital.

TAFT IS SATISFIED WITH TREND TO HIM

Believes That National Prosperity Will Keep Farmers and Laborers in the Republican Ranks.

QUACK REMEDIES REJECTED.

Higher Living Cost Blamed to Gold Production—Wages Must Be Kept Up to Meet It.

Dalton, Mass.—President Taft issued the following statement on the presidential campaign:

"I have every reason to be satisfied with political conditions. I have been simply overwhelmed for days past with letters and newspaper clippings showing the trend of the tide toward the Republican party, its platform and its candidates. I have been especially gratified by the news from the northwestern states. Chairman Hillis of the Republican national committee, who has been visiting the northwest, tells me that reports from all parts of those states bring most gratifying evidence of Republican confidence and activity, with earnest determination to achieve the success of Republican principles and candidates.

"The population of the northwest is not surpassed anywhere in intelligence and thrift and attachment to American institutions. The farmers of that part of the Union were never so prosperous, and they do not mean to risk the loss of their prosperity by abandoning the Republican party, whose policies have enabled them to prosper. They are convinced that the third term candidate is no longer in the running and that the choice is between the Republican platform and candidates, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the Democratic platform, with its plank of a tariff for revenue only, and its candidate, Governor Wilson, who said in an address at Williams Grove, Pa., that the farmer does not need protection. It is unnecessary to explain to the farmer—west, east, north or on the Pacific slope—what Governor Wilson's very frank declaration would mean with Mr. Wilson in the White House and a Democratic majority in the capitol.

Prosperity in the Nation.

"The same news comes from all directions. A Baltimore trade paper, which has been gathering the views of manufacturers in all parts of the United States, thus sums up the situation: 'A rapid expansion in business interests, increasing activity everywhere, factories overtaken with orders beyond their capacity to fill, a growing scarcity of labor, especially of skilled mechanics, a car shortage which, in many cases, is greatly retarding shipments—such is the condition of business throughout the country as voiced by leading manufacturers of every section.'

"The principal reason for the existing prosperity is the assurance that under the Republican policy of home protection and trade expansion, American industry, while reaching for the foreign market, is not in danger of losing the home market. While our foreign trade is growing more rapidly than at any time in our history, domestic commerce is making advances fully as remarkable. Our population is increasing, the demand for the necessities of life is increasing proportionately, and, thanks to active business and good wages, the people are able to pay for what they want and to keep our industries busy supplying their wants; hence general and growing prosperity, with a certainty of still better times, provided the machinery of our national activities is not disarranged and brought to a standstill by undue reduction of the tariff or anarchistic assaults upon our institutions and upon the harmonious relations now existing, as a rule, between employer and employee.

"There is no serious danger. I believe, to our institutions from industrial agitations. So long as such agitation keeps within legal bounds it is not without wholesome significance and may tend to improve conditions. When it passes beyond the legal limit, whether those self-outlawed are connected with capital or with labor, it is a menace to be dealt with by lawful authority. Notwithstanding occasional outbreaks of violence in labor disputes there is a growing tendency to settle differences by peaceful means, and there is undoubtedly manifest a much more friendly and humane attitude on the part of employers toward employed than was apparent not many years ago. The Golden Rule is getting to be more and more a guide in business as well as in religion. Social and economic conditions are growing better, not worse, and Republican policies, fostering and stimulating national prosperity, undoubtedly tend to ward this betterment.

"For the man or the community enjoying robust health quack remedies have little attraction, no matter how vociferously recommended as cure-alls for the body politic. The law of supply and demand, along with labor organization and arbitration, and such legislation as may properly be enacted governing hours of labor and rates of compensation in the public service, thereby giving an example for private employers, are adequate to deal with the wage question. A general minimum wage should have a tendency to bring down the maximum to the minimum. Labor organizations are well aware of this result where an arrangement to that effect has been entered into with employers. However, as I have said, the American people are in no need of quack nostrums and too busy to listen to their vendors.

"The higher cost of living, as I have said before, is worldwide. The aim of the Republican party is to see that American workers are enabled to meet the cost of living by keeping employed at good wages. It is a simple purpose and as direct and practical as it is simple and does not need a volume of rhetoric to explain it or get around it. While the cost of living, so far as most of the necessities of life are concerned, is not so high here as in Europe, the wage earner here is getting more than double to six and seven times the wages paid in Europe and is in that proportion better able to meet any increase in the cost of living.

"I am pleased to note that former Governor Douglas of Massachusetts, an earnest and most estimable member of the Democratic party, refused to be carried away in the current idle reasons for the 'high cost of living.' He attributes it chiefly to the increased annual product of gold to \$500,000,000 from about one-fourth that amount twenty years ago, and he expects that as long as the present output of gold continues, with no change in the weight of gold coins, prices will have a tendency to mount higher. Obviously, the Democratic party and Governor Wilson, with such conditions facing us, could not select a worse time for proposing to the American worker—as in effect they do propose, by urging a reduction of the tariff—to consent to lower wages, with a view to more open competition with labor abroad. Wages must be kept up, and the way to keep them up is to keep the tariff protective, and not 'for revenue only.'

"I propose in dealing with the trust question to keep the great combinations of capital within exactly the same control as the city or crossroads grocery pays a federal license for selling cigars. I mean that both shall obey the law. That's all. Simple, is it not? The Sherman law has been and will continue to be enforced against all violators, however rich and powerful they may be."

Special Notice

We have written personal letters to our correspondents and time and again called their attention in these columns to the fact that their news items must reach our office Monday to be sure of publication, and yet week after week they come in tardily, sometimes on the day we go to press. And week after week we are publishing many letters of the week previous.

This should not be, and if our correspondents will not take notice and comply with our request we shall have to consign their letters that come in too late to the waste basket.

FURNISHING COPY FOR A PAPER IS LIKE MEETING A TRAIN. IF YOU ARE NOT THERE ON TIME YOU ARE LEFT.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

FARMERS' BOYS—ATTENTION

Berea offers this fall a money-making course for farmers' boys. Prof. Clark, Prof. Montgomery and our other teachers can show you how to make much more money than has ever been made out of the home farm. Why not have good fruit, good stock, and good crops? These classes are already started, but there is room for a good additional bunch of farmer boys who should start for Berea this week or the first of next.

JACKSON COUNTY

McKEE

McKee, Oct. 21.—County Court is in session here, today.—W. T. Stafford, the Progressive candidate for Congress in the tenth district, spoke here in the afternoon in the interest of his candidacy and for the Progressive ticket, and Logan Farmer spoke in the interest of President Taft and the Republican ticket.—Hon. John W. Langley, who is a candidate for re-election to Congress on the Republican ticket, for the Tenth district, was in town, Saturday night, in the interest of his candidacy. Although the voters in this vicinity are divided between Taft and Roosevelt, the sentiment is almost unanimous for Langley. He left here, Sunday morning. He was accompanied by Wood Myers, of Booneville.—Mrs. Allen of New York City, has been visiting here for a few days. She is Secretary of the Women's Board of Domestic Missions which has some work going on in this county.—Dr. W. T. Amyx of Livingston came into town last Sunday to spend a few days.—D. H. Baker is building an addition to his dwelling house.—Several people from here attended church at Oak Grove last Sunday.

McKee, Oct. 14.—Fiscal Court was held here last week. The most important business was the matter of a new jail. The Court decided to build a new jail on the site of the present jail. The contract will be awarded, November 27, 1912. It is estimated that the cost will be about \$13,000.—I. R. Hays and wife visited Mr. Hannibal Nantz last Wednesday.—Scott Goodman and wife, of Welchburg, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Moore last Saturday night.—Judge J. W. Mullins has bought a farm from Grant Nichols on Pond Creek.—Several people from here attended a box supper at Sand Lick school house last Saturday night.

GRAYHAWK

Gray Hawk, Oct. 13.—Most all the farmers are done foddering and sowing wheat.—John Tinscher sold his two mules to W. R. Engle for two hundred and fifty dollars.—Mr. L. J. Robinson sold one of his mules one day this week for one hundred and fifty dollars.—Mrs. Mary Bingham who has been so poorly with lagrippe is able to be out again.—The Misses Belle, Florence and Daisy Engle of Gray Hawk have gone to Berea on a visit for two or three weeks.—S. D. Rice has been working for J. B. Bingham this week.—Mrs. Alice Hayes is very poorly.—Miss Lillie Moore, the trained nurse, at Gray Hawk is busy nursing and caring for the sick.

ISAACS

Isaacs, Oct. 19.—The weather is very dry here at present and water supplies are getting low.—Road making is all the go now on the new road up Seals Hollow.—Mrs. Mary Purkey has been visiting relatives near Seven Pines.—Mrs. Annie Brewer visited friends and relatives at Hazel Patch, last week.—Mrs. Louisa Price and the Misses Evaline Price and Eva Moore were the guests of Mrs. Sarah Davis, Sunday.—Mr. L. J. Webb, Assistant County Supt., took dinner at H. C. Davis's Monday.—Miss Polly McCollum of Horse Lick visited at Jerry York's last Saturday and Sunday.—Geo. Pennington, the merchant of this place, has gone to Cincinnati and Louisville on a business trip.—Mrs. Minnie Little was a guest of Mrs. Lula Taylor, Friday.—J. J. Davis, our County Supt. of schools, is in this vicinity visiting schools.—Mr. McHone, The Citizen man, was thru here recently.—Sam King's son, Brack, has a severe case of typhoid.

Miss Anne Warnshuis, the Primary teacher in McKee Academy, is sick.—R. W. Thomas and Mr. Jonett of Winchester were here last week on business.—Mr. Allen Holcomb and Miss Rebecca Sparks were married at the bride's home last Saturday afternoon.—The teachers of the Academy gave the High School students a social last Tuesday evening.

NATHANTON

Nathanton, Oct. 12.—The regular church services were held at Union last Saturday and Sunday with one addition to the church.—Mrs. James Wells and Miss Ona Caudill of this place are visiting friends and relatives in Leslie County.—B. H. Holcomb, teacher of this place, was called upon by Lee J. Webb who is visiting schools in Jackson County, last Wednesday. Mr. Webb reports Union as having the second best attendance in the County.—Died, Wednesday, the infant of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bingham of Blackwater. The child was laid to rest, Thursday, in the Union cemetery.—It is reported that the John E. Golden Land Co. will begin surveying land in this County next Monday.—Mrs. Belle McWhorter is contemplating a visit with relatives in Estill County in the near future.—Mrs. Alfred Moore, Mrs. Wm. Rader, and Miss Turner of Maulden were calling on Mrs. Wm. Moore of this place one day last week.

PRIVETT

Privett, Oct. 19.—We are having some nice weather at present.—The Presidential Campaign is all the stir in this vicinity.—A. J. Hamilton is doing dental work in Owsley County this week.—Log hauling is all the go in this vicinity.—Bessie Peters is visiting her grandfather, this week.—Arch Peters visited his brother at Booneville last week.—James Brumback's baby has been very sick with pneumonia.—Charlie Neely visited relatives in Jackson County last week.—Tom and Mabel Moyers from Booneville visited friends and relatives in Jackson County last week.—Mrs. Charlie Farmer's baby has been very ill.—Luther Bowles has been confined for a week or two with a carbuncle.—Chas. Bowles and wife from Irvine have been visiting Wm. Bowles for the past week.—Zella Spurlock is very ill with phthisis.

CLAY COUNTY

SEXTONS CREEK

Sextons Creek, Oct. 11.—John Maupin and Mrs. Josie Banks were married, Friday evening, by Rev. J. P. Metcalf.—Sinda Maupin of Burning Springs is visiting relatives here this week.—Mrs. Sarah Kidd of Louisville is visiting friends and relatives.—Born to the wife of John Moore, a boy. He was named Cam.—Mrs. Peggie Woods joined the church last Sunday a week ago and was baptized the same day.—Rev. J. P. Metcalf attended church at Union, Sunday.—Jasper Saylor of near Piney Grove, Clark County, is visiting here for a few weeks.—John H. Hunter of Cincinnati has been here on business for a few days.—Scott and Rowlett have contracted 60,000 railroad ties on the upper waters of the South Fork river.—A. L. Clark and H. Rowlett have just completed their new store house and brought in their first load of goods.—Jesse Saylor swapped for a fine brood mare the other day.

LAUREL COUNTY

PITTSBURG

Pittsburg, Oct. 12.—The school at this place is progressing nicely. The people say it is doing the best work that any school has done heretofore. There will be an exhibition of school work and a bazaar for the benefit of the school on the fourth Friday night in this month. The things sold will be donations, mostly handwork, by the children.—Born to Prof. and Mrs. J. L. Jones, a fine boy.—The Laurel River Association was held at this place. There was a large crowd and all received a cordial welcome and entertainment.—A. Flechter lost a fine mare colt, Saturday night.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. James Johnson a boy.—Miss Hallie Scoville, our primary teacher, visited home folks, Saturday and Sunday.—Little Robt. Hope has had scarlet fever but is well again.

GO TO

Settle's and Haley's Big Store

at Big Hill, Ky.

See It Jam Full of Nice Dry Goods, Notions, Hardware, Tinware, Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Flour, Meal, Lard and All Kinds of Groceries. See their Very Low Prices!

VIVA

Viva, Oct. 13.—Miss Mary Warner, one of the teachers of this place, visited home folks at London, Saturday and Sunday.—The Misses Winnie and Clyde Moore of Berea, after an extended visit with their grandparents and other relatives at Tyner and their aunt, Mrs. Robert Jones of this place, returned home.—Miss Luna Moore of Tyner is visiting relatives at this place.—Johnny Jones is visiting his sister, Mrs. Fannie Simpson at Pinckard.—Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Jones and children and sister, Miss Ella, visited at Tyner last week.—Mrs. Tommy Stubbiefield has come to make her home with her brother, F. C. Jones, for awhile.—Mrs. Mattie Newman is now very sick.

OWSLEY COUNTY

COW CREEK

Cow Creek, Oct. 12.—We are now having beautiful weather.—James and C. B. Gabbard attended the Baptist Association at Cow Creek last Saturday and Sunday.—John Stamper and Bill Freeman were shot from ambush on Buffalo Creek. Stamper was killed instantly and Freeman wounded very badly.—John Chadwell and John Turner visited John Frost, Jr.'s, school last week.—The school at Esau is progressing nicely. It is considered as one of the best in the County.—John Frost, Jr., is teacher.—There was a ball game, Friday afternoon, between Lower Wolf Creek school and Upper Wolf Creek school. Lower Wolf Creek school was successful by a score of 27 to 12.—John Gabbard of Cow Creek is a candidate for jailor, subject to the will of the Republican party.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

DISPUTANTA

Disputanta, Oct. 12.—People are about done saving fodder in this neighborhood.—Al and James Shearer went to Lexington to work this week.—Last Saturday and Sunday were regular meeting days at Clear Creek church. Five converts were baptized on Saturday near Disputanta by Bro. Rowlett.—Fred Shearer and sister, Della, visited their brother near Wildie last Tuesday.—Harvey Ramey gave a bean hulling to the young folks, Tuesday night. All report a good time.—John Young has built a new barn.—There is talk of moving this post office, to O. M. Payne's store.

ORLANDO

Orlando, Oct. 15.—Dr. Chestnut was called here recently to see the little infant of Mr. and Mrs. Mat Jones who is very ill.—Mrs. Ambrose Rader is slowly improving.—A large crowd attended the Holiness meeting at the new Chapel, Sunday.—S. Griffin of Cooksburg was here, Thursday.—Robert Rader of Jackson County is spending a few days this week with Mr. and Mrs. George Rader.—D. M. Singleton visited Mr. and Mrs. Frank Singleton of Snider, Sunday.—Several of this place are planning to attend the teachers association at Mt. Vernon, Saturday.—Mrs. Mary Salaum of West Virginia is staying with Mrs. M. T. Singleton. They were in Mt. Vernon, Saturday.

ESTILL COUNTY

AGERSVILLE

Wagersville, Oct. 14.—Quite a number of men and boys attended Church at Irvine, Monday.—The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Ebb Reeves is very sick.—The Misses Nettie Noland, Omie Hoover, and Mattie McQueen were the guests of Miss Lena and Anna May Flynn, Sunday.—Miss Kate Wagers visited friends on Doe Creek a few days last week.—Miss Anna M. Wagers was the guest of Miss Annie Warford at Mr. James Sparks', Sunday.—Miss Mollie Arvine is attending school at Station Camp.—Walker Young of Lexington is visiting friends here this week.—The Misses Rosa and Mollie Arvine, Fan Scrivner, and Mrs. Cleona Collins and the Messrs. Robert Flynn, Carl Wilson, and Elliot Rogers were the pleasant guests of Miss Kate Wagers, Sunday.

MADISON COUNTY

WHITES STATION

Whites Station, Oct. 16.—Mrs. R. L. Potts made a trip to Richmond last Wednesday.—Colonel Fortune and Mr. Horace Burton called on the Misses Brown, Wednesday night.—Mrs. John Cochran is improving slowly.—Mr. William Ritter visited Miss Annie Brown, Sunday night.—The Misses Ethel Brown and Annie Cochran spent Tuesday with the Misses Pearl and Margaret Cochran.—Mrs. R. L. Potts entertained a few of her friends from Richmond, Sunday.—Harber Smith visited Miss Ethel Brown last Sunday.—Jack Trigg and wife are preparing to go to Florida where they expect to spend the winter.—The Misses Lucie Cochran and Nannie Ballard made a business trip to town, Wednesday.—Jno. McWilliam is building an addition to his home which will add greatly to its beauty.

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BEREA MARKETS

Butter, 20c per pound. Eggs, 23c per dozen. VEGETABLES:—Irish potatoes, 60c per bu. Sweet potatoes 75c per bu. Cabbage, 1 1/4c per pound. POULTRY:—Chickens, fryers, 9c per pound. Hens, 8c per pound. Roosters, 5c per pound. Apples, 75c per bu. Pears \$1 per bu. FLOUR, MEAL, ETC. Best grade \$3.20 per hundred. Meal, \$1 per bu. Wheat bran, \$1.40 per hundred. Wheat, \$1 per bushel. Corn 95c per bushel. Oats, 50c per bushel. Hay, 60c per hundred. Cattle, 3 1/4 to 5c per lb. Calves, 5 to 6c per pound. Hogs, 7 1/2 to 8c per pound. Sheep, 2 3/4 to 3 1/2 per lb. Lambs, 4 to 6c per pound. Hides, dry 15c per lb., green, 10c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Butter 22c per lb. Eggs, 24c per dozen. VEGETABLES:—Irish potatoes, 2.00@2.25 barrel. Sweet potatoes 1.75@2.00. FRUITS:—Apples, fancy packed, 2.25@2.50 per barrel. POULTRY:—Springers (1 1/2 lbs and over) 15c pound. Hens, 14c. Roosters, 7c. Turkeys, hens, 16 1/2 c lb., toms, 16 1/2 c., geese 8c lb., Ducks, 10c lb., Young guineas 4.00@5.00 doz. CATTLE, HOGS, ETC. Cattle, 2.75@7.75. Calves, 8.00@10.25. Hogs 4.00@8.75. Pigs (110 lbs. and less) 4.00@7.50. Sheep 2.85@3.35. Lambs 4.25@6.25. Corn 75c per bu. Wheat 95c per bu. Hay, 15.00 per ton.